

J.G. Waterson of Pincher Creek Shoots Wife, Turns Gun On Self; Both Dead

Terrible Double Tragedy at Kirkham Block—Husband And Wife Were Separated and She Refused to Return to Him to Live—Crime Committed at Three o'Clock Saturday Afternoon

(FROM SATURDAY'S FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION)

Domestic trouble between Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Waterson, husband of Pincher Creek, and wife of Kirkham Block, Lethbridge, terminated this afternoon in a murder and suicide. Shortly before three o'clock the husband reached the rooms of his wife, pulled a .38 police revolver, put two bullets in his wife and four in himself. When Chief of Police Gillespie and Hugh McIlvina arrived on the scene before 3.10 both victims were dead.

The floor of the room, the number of which the chief did not notice, but which is on the second floor, was covered with blood. Apparently the husband put the four bullets in his own mouth. One shot entered his wife's hand and the other entered her brain just above the left eye, and caused instantaneous death. Mrs. Smith, a neighbor was in the room at the time of the tragedy, but owing to her hysterical condition has been unable to give a coherent statement on what transpired.

NO NOMINATION IS MADE BY MACLEOD DISTRICT FARMERS AT THE POLITICAL CONVENTION

Organization Completed With G. S. Ferris of Nanton as President—Will Have Organization Incorporated Under Dominion Laws to Circumvent Clause 10—Want C.N.R. Calgary-Macleod-Pincher Creek Line Built

(By a Staff Reporter)
MACLEOD, July 28.—Farmers of Macleod federal constituency will have their U. F. A. political organization incorporated under Dominion laws. This step was decided on at the second annual convention of the Macleod riding of the U. F. A. Political League held in the town hall at Macleod on Wednesday. The reason for this action is to get around Clause 10 of the Dominion Elections Act.

Although this was essentially a political convention very little political talk was indulged in outside of the passing of the resolution covering the above subject and the decision not to nominate a candidate at this meeting. President H. W. Wood, of Calgary, appealed to the farmers to co-operate and advised them to keep all people out of their organization who do not think as they. Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, told of the marvelous growth of farmers' organizations in the Dominion.

Women Interested

That women in the Macleod riding are taking an active interest in politics was plainly shown at this meeting. Close to three hundred delegates attended and close to half of them were women. The constitution of the organization was amended ordering one man and one woman to be appointed as directors from each provincial constituency in the riding.

G. S. Ferris, of Nanton, was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: George Coates, of Cayley, vice-president, by acclamation. Directors—Okotoks, R. C. Parker of De Winton and Mrs. Sam Gebman of Aldersyde; High River, Nelson Fraser and Mrs. MacLeod; Macleod, W. H. Shields and Mrs. Joseph Harmer; Nanton, O. E. Jones and Mrs. Jones; Claresholm, S. T. Marshall of Stavely and Miss Brown of Claresholm; Pincher Creek, D. C. McDougall.

The Resolutions

The gathering voted unanimously for the continuation of the Canada Wheat Board. Following are the resolutions carried:

"Resolved that this convention instruct its directorate to take the necessary steps to conform to clause 10 of the Dominion Elections Act."

"Whereas this board of directors of the U. F. A. are of the opinion that the Wheat Board should be continued for the marketing of the 1920 crop in order that the farmers may receive the full value of his product in the world's market;

"Therefore be it resolved that our board of directors use every influence to have the Wheat Board, as at present constituted, continued for another year."

"That this convention be not a nominating convention."

No. 2, Nanton Local 367.

"That this Local go on record as approving of the defraying of the legi-

mate expenses of political executives of the Macleod riding, incurred in the discharge of their political duties."

Passed by Nanton on the 17th of December, 1919.

Want C. N. R. Line.

No. 4, Rocky Coulee No. 105.
"Whereas we have no railway competition in Southern Alberta and, whereas the C. N. R. grade on Calgary southern line is about half done and the bonds for this line have been sold and the money cannot be used for any other purpose, and Southern Alberta is badly in need of this road, especially south of Macleod, where farmers have a long haul, be it resolved:

"That this convention endorse this resolution and that all delegates coming from districts that will benefit by the construction of this line pass similar resolutions to go before the U. F. A. convention so as to demand that this line be completed in 1921."

In Every Province

A farmers' organization, similar to the U. F. A., in every province of the Dominion will soon be a fact, according to Norman Lambert. After telling a story or two he told of the affiliation of the two new bodies with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He referred to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and announced that farmers in British Columbia are very active. A recent announcement from Quebec was to the effect that a movement is being launched there to form a farmers' organization.

"So far as British Columbia is concerned there is a stirring in the tops of the mulberry trees. During the past few weeks I had a request to send them 3,000 copies of the farmers' platform."

Its Significance

"The significance of all this movement is something that probably does not occur to us very often. We are apt to view this movement in relation to Dominion affairs as more or less of a local thing. I have wondered if the full meaning of this has occurred to us. This is the most important political development since Confederation. The consequences of this will have as great a bearing on this country in the next forty years as those of the last forty years," he said, and spoke of the old national policy framed in 1879.

Result of Old Policy

"We have come to realize that the old national policy has resulted pretty much in the concentration of people in urban centres. That issue has come to this culminating point at the present time and I think it has been well recognized that this country is at the parting of the ways so far as its fiscal policy is concerned. A great opportunity presents itself today and farmers' organizations are preparing to carry into effect recommendations they have stood for during the past fifteen or twenty years. They should see that representatives are sent to parliament who will take an uncompromising attitude toward these recommendations and see they are carried out."

Alberta Leads

"In that work I think Alberta and this constituency will do themselves proud and I look for a complete re-

and the harmony that existed. He also told them he was disappointed because discussion was lacking and resolutions passed too easily.

"My hope was that this convention would become a definitely educational institution. In the first place I would like to see such conventions last for two days. The fact of the matter is you have not done much thinking and you have not qualified yourselves for the greatest work of the human race," said the speaker.

Continuing he urged them to give considerable thought to their business and by so doing they would raise the standard of the whole community. "You have got to learn to think in the whole and on a higher plane," said Mr. Wood.

Discussing democracy the speaker doubted if many people have a true idea of what democracy means. "We talk of reforming civilization. What is civilization? It is different today than in the past. It is in the making. It is continually changing and we, as developers of democracy are responsible for what is going to happen to it and unless we can prepare ourselves to take that responsibility and guide this institution to safety, nothing is going to happen to it. Now in that effort there is just one capital stock that we can expend that is going to give us a return and that is our citizenship. Have we done as much in the past few years in the development of our citizenship as we should have done?"

Primary Principles

"If I have diagnosed the situation correctly it depends also on the level to which we can raise our citizenship whether the world is going to be made safe, not only for democracy but for humanity. In all discussions of these things we have to deal with the primary principles. In the evolutionary development of things upward I think the immediate results are impractical results," he continued.

It is necessary to get down to the laws and foundations governing civilization, he continued. He said civilization is people working together and accomplishing things together. "We have been working on false laws and that law is the law of competition. Men in their primitive state knew nothing of social laws. Gradually he began to develop crude laws of a social institution. Men since have been developing the social institution from the time of utter savagery," said Mr. Woods.

Weak vs. Strong

Following the slow establishment of competition the strong soon overcame the weak. To get a living the weak were forced to band together in small co-operative bodies and that first introduced the right laws, he argued. He traced the growth of the co-operative spirit through the world to the great war and stated that Germany, at the commencement of the war was the greatest example of co-operation then known and through co-operation the Allies were able to defeat them.

Future wars will not be stopped until all nations of the world are ready to co-operate with one another, he contended and at the present time the military is the highest form of co-operation. The next field for co-operation to conquer is that of commerce. He characterized the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as an example of a body high in the world of co-operation, which through science and system was able to control the rest of the country. The C. M. A. has grown to be an economic class unit of great strength, he said and they use their strength against the great body of the unorganized people.

They interested themselves in the legislations and used money to corrupt them, charged the speaker. They then built a tariff wall and put up their prices above that so they could compete with foreign trade and take money from the farmers, alleged the speaker.

Group System

The group system is the system the speaker wants the farmers to follow and the manufacturers, he said, have been the first to discover this secret. It is impossible at present, the speaker contended for the farmers, the retail merchants and the labor men to organize into one big union. It is necessary for the farmers to follow the line of least resistance. Such an organization, embodying the classes mentioned above, would be full of confusion and that must be guarded against among the ranks of the farmers' organization. Only one viewpoint must reign among the farmers.

Continuing the speaker said it is necessary to construct something, instead of tearing down what has already been accomplished. This is what democracy must do in its battle against plutocracy. Each farmer must understand each other before co-operation will increase.

Mr. Woods pointed out that as individuals the farmers have no strength. As long as the farmers are going to stay unorganized the group represented by the C. M. A. will rule them with ease.

Progress of the future does not depend on the results of an immediate election, stated the speaker, but depends on efficient groups. "You have always had groups but you never have had efficient groups," he said. He argued that the political groups have led things worse than they were two hundred years ago. The political groups had just enough organization

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I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good.

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During the morning session, Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., of Claresholm was called on for a speech but as she was unprepared she did not make any startling statements.

CROP TALK

(From Friday's Daily.)

T. H. Walker, Foremost:—We have good, bad and indifferent crops in our district, but I anticipate a good average return.

John Dixon, Maple Creek:—North of Maple Creek to the river we have some very fine crops. To the south the crops are not so good.

G. F. Hobbs, Iron Springs:—While the wind did me some damage I am going to have a fair return from fields that were not damaged.

Martin Woolf, M. P. P., Cardston:—I have been well over the Cardston district from the west side to the McIntyre lease and I state the crops generally good everywhere. There is a plenty of feed for stock, too.

Ferrin Baker, Neimscam:—Ours is a pretty spotty crop. Some farmers will get very good yields.

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Geo. Sorgard, Turin:—My irrigated farm on the Little Bow is doing famously. I have a quarter section irrigated by a pumping system I installed. I have already had a first crop of alfalfa from twenty acres and the second crop is coming along fine. My barley would be hard to excel. Some people who have seen it, say they never saw better.

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J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs:—We have a fair crop in our district. There are some very good yields in prospect.

R. T. McNichol, Macleod:—Cutworms did more damage in our district than wind. I know of one farmer who not only lost his first crop from cutworm, but who reseeded and lost it, too. He has now put in fall rye.

H. M. Shaw, M. P., Nanton:—The grain in the Nanton district promises to yield well.

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Wheat Board Mem. Forecasts a Big In the Price of

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The increase may become effective upon five days the carriers to the commission and the public and the effect before January, 1921. Since the government roads expires on September 1, it is generally understood advances will be put into force before that date.

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Liberals Win Big Victory While Conservatives Seat But One—Farmers Win Seven ar Seats—Hon. E. H. Armstrong and Hon. Cabinet Ministers, Defeated

LIBERALS	29
FARMERS	7
LABOR	6
CONSERVATIVES	1
TOTAL	43
LIBERAL MAJORITY	15

HALIFAX, July 28.—The defeat of Hon. R. W. McGregor of New Glasgow, a member of the Murray government, in the provincial elections yesterday was announced today. Mr. McGregor ran in Pictou county and was beaten by a labor candidate. The standing of the parties at noon today was, with returns from three counties, Cape Breton, Antigonish and Halifax, not quite complete.

Liberals 29; Farmers 7; Labor 6; Conservatives 1.

Majority of the Murray government 15. The government had a majority of 21 in the last house.

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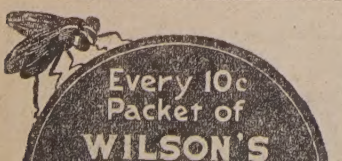
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MURRAY GOVERNMENT ELECTED IN NOVA SCOTIA WITH CLEAR MAJORITY OF 15; FARMERS WIN 7

Liberals Win Big Vicory While Conservatives Lose Every
Seat But One—Farmers Win Seven and Labor Six
Seats—Hon. E. H. Armstrong and Hon. McGregor,
Cabinet Ministers, Defeated

LIBERALS	29
FARMERS	7
LABOR	6
CONSERVATIVES	1
TOTAL	43
LIBERAL MAJORITY	15

HALIFAX, July 28.—The defeat of Hon. R. W. McGregor of New Glasgow, a member of the Murray government, in the provincial elections yesterday was announced today. Mr. McGregor ran in Pictou county and was beaten by a labor candidate. The standing of the parties at noon today was, with returns from three counties, Cape Breton, Antigonish and Halifax, not quite complete.

Liberals 29; Farmers 7; Labor 6; Conservatives 1.

Majority of the Murray government 15. The government had a majority of 21 in the last house.

HALIFAX, July 28.—(Canadian Press) — Winning twenty-nine seats in a house of 43, the Liberal government, under the leadership

of Premier George Murray, were returned to power with a clear majority of 15 over farmers, labor and Conservatives in the election held in the province yesterday.

The farmers elected seven candidates, labor six and Conservatives one.

The last house of assembly was composed of 32 Liberals and 11 Conservatives.

Among the more prominent candidates defeated were Hon. E. H. Armstrong, commissioner of public works and mines, one of the Liberal candidates in Yarmouth; Lieut. Col. J. L. Ralston, C. M. G., one of three Liberal candidates in Cumberland, and W. L. Hall, leader of the opposition, one of two Conservative candidates in Queens. Mrs. R. W. Rogers, one of the two women candidates in the field for the first time in Nova Scotia, led the defeated Conservative ticket in Cumberland and Mrs. J. M. Donaldson, the other one of two labor candidates in Pictou, footed the poll in her constituency.

A. & G. W. PASSES INTO HANDS OF ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

Premier Stewart is President—
J. D. McArthur Gets Option

chell, Hon. A. J. McLean and Hon. J. L. Cote. These directors, acting in behalf of the government, acquired

FERNIE HAS MANY MILD SENSATIONS

Hop Joint Raided, a Fire and
Alleged Attempt at
Murder

(Special to The Herald)

FERNIE, July 27.—Today has been one of mild sensations in Fernie. To begin with, Chief Lawson of the city police force, accompanied by all his constables, made an uninvited call at the house of some Chinamen, in the north end of town at an hour which might be called ultra-fashionable, say about 11 o'clock last night.

There was a party of celestials enjoying the poppy pleasure and the chief and his men made a haul of about \$1,000 worth of opium together with pipes, lamps and other paraphernalia used in the soothing smoking of the drug.

The keeper of the house was brought before Magistrate Whittemore this morning and fined \$200 and costs while four visitors found in the house were made to contribute \$50 each, making a total of four hundred dollars added to the city treasury.

A Fire

About noon a fire alarm was sent in from West Fernie, and the fire brigade, under Fire Chief McNicholas, went down the hill and over the bridge in their new motor truck hose wagon.

The fire proved to be in a stable belonging to Mr. Griffiths, and was located just across the Great Northern tracks, opposite the West Fernie school building.

Being outside the fire limits, the boys made use of the Elk Valley Mill hose, which, with their own, permitted the laying of a line to within reach of the burning stable. This probably saved the residence of Mr. Griffiths from going up in smoke along with his stable. There was no insurance and the loss falls entirely upon Mr. Griffiths.

Pointed Gun at Wife

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon people on the street near the Hotel Fernie witnessed what is said to be an attempt by John Vichuk, a married man about 23 years of age, to shoot his wife, who is a waitress in the hotel. It is reported that he tried twice to fire his gun at the girl—she is only that, though married—but for some reason the weapon would not work.

Vichuk then started for West Fernie and succeeded in getting out of sight, though the chief and Constable Dunlap were soon on his trail.

He is still at large but the police are after him with a warrant, charging him with pointing a loaded gun at the woman.

Get Captured Cannon

A captured German 77-mm. cannon has arrived here and is standing on the C.P.R. platform awaiting the disposition of the city. The gun looks as though it had seen service and it will decorate some suitable place in the city where it will be a reminder of the war against freedom waged by its makers.

Judge C. E. D. Woods, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, but formerly of Macleod, accompanied by Mrs. Woods, arrived in town today on their return trip from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. Judge Woods had intended to go through to the coast by auto, but finding the roads near the boundary line to be a little rough, he turned back on his return to Saskatchewan.

LIFE WAS A MISERY TO HER

Says this Woman Until Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Owen Sound, Ont.—"I suffered for ten years with female organic trouble, neuralgia and indigestion, and was weak and had such bad pains I could hardly walk or stand up at times. When I would sweep I would have to go and lie down. I could not sleep at night, and would wander around the house half the time. I tried everything but nothing did me any good, and the last doctor I had told me he never expected me to be on my feet again or able to do a day's work. One day one of your little books was left at my door and my husband said I should try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I think God did, for I cured me, and I am now well and strong. I think there is no remedy like the Vegetable Compound for anyone who has my troubles, and have recommended it to my neighbors. You can publish my letter for the benefit of those I can't reach."



—Mrs. HENRY A. MITCHELL, 1767 7th Ave., East, Owen Sound, Ont.
If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA WINNIPEG

Offers a course leading to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, with facilities for Clinical Work in connection with the University Hospital.

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disappointed

gratulated the con-
ine spirit exhibited

and the harmony that existed. He
also told them he was disappointed
because discussion was lacking and
resolutions passed too easily.

"My hope was that this convention
would become a definitely educational
institution. In the first place I would
like to see such conventions last for
two days. The fact of the matter is
you have not done much thinking and
you have not qualified yourselves for
the greatest work of the human
race," said the speaker.

Continuing he urged them to give
considerable thought to their business
and by so doing they would raise the
standard of the whole community.
"You have got to learn to think in the
whole and on a higher plane," said
Mr. Wood.

Discussing democracy the speaker
doubted if many people have a true
idea of what democracy means. "We
talk of reforming civilization. What
is civilization? It is different today
than in the past. It is in the making.
It is continually changing and we, as
developers of democracy are responsi-
ble for what is going to happen to it
and unless we can prepare ourselves
to take that responsibility and guide
this institution to safety, nothing is
going to happen to it. Now in that
effort there is just one capital stock
that we can expend that is going to
give us a return and that is our citi-
zenship. Have we done as much in
the past few years in the develop-
ment of our citizenship as we should
have done?"

Primary Principles
"If I have diagnosed the situation
correctly it depends also on the level
to which we can raise our citizenship
whether the world is going to be made
safe, not only for democracy but for
humanity. In all discussions of these
things we have to deal with the pri-
mary principles. In the evolutionary
development of things upward I think
the immediate results are impractical
results," he continued.

It is necessary to get down to the
laws and foundations governing civil-
ization, he continued. He said civil-
ization is people working together
and accomplishing things together.
"We have been working on false laws
and that law is the law of competi-
tion. Men in their primitive state
knew nothing of social laws. Grad-
ually he began to develop crude laws
of a social institution. Men since
have been developing the social in-
stitution from the time of utter sav-
agery," said Mr. Woods.

Weak vs. Strong
Following the slow establishment
of competition the strong soon over-
came the weak. To get a living the
weak were forced to band together in
small co-operative bodies and that
first introduced the right laws," he
argued. He traced the growth of the
co-operative spirit through the world
to the great war and stated that Ger-
many, at the commencement of the
war was the greatest example of co-
operation then known and through co-
operation the Allies were able to de-
feat them.

Future wars will not be stopped
until all nations of the world are
ready to co-operate with one another,
he contended and at the present time
the military is the highest form of
co-operation. The next field for co-
operation to conquer is that of com-
merce. He characterized the Cana-
dian Manufacturers Association as an
example of a body high in the world
of co-operation, which through
science and system was able to con-
trol the rest of the country. The C.
M. A. has grown to be an economic
class unit of great strength, he said
and they use their strength against
the great body of the unorganized
people.

They interested themselves in the
legislations and used money to cor-
rupt them, charged the speaker. They
then built a tariff wall and put up
their prices above that so they could
compete with foreign trade and take
money from the farmers, alleged the
speaker.

Group System

The group system is the system the
speaker wants the farmers to follow
and the manufacturers, he said, have
been the first to discover this secret.
It is impossible at present, the speaker
contended for the farmers, the re-
tail merchants and the labor men to
organize into one big union. It is
necessary for the farmers to follow the
line of least resistance. Such an or-
ganization, embodying the classes
mentioned above, would be full of con-
fusion and that must be guarded
against among the ranks of the farm-
ers' organization. Only one viewpoint
must reign among the farmers.

Continuing the speaker said it is
necessary to construct something, in-
stead of tearing down what has al-
ready been accomplished. This is
what democracy must do in its battle
against plutocracy. Each farmer
must understand each other before
co-operation will increase.

Mr. Woods pointed out that as in-
dividuals the farmers have no
strength. As long as the farmers are
going to stay unorganized the group
represented by the C. M. A. will rule
them with ease.

Progress of the future does not de-
pend on the results of an immediate
election, stated the speaker. But de-
pends on efficient groups. "You have
always had groups but you never have
had efficient groups," he said. He ar-
gued that the political groups have
left things worse than they were two
hundred years ago. The political
groups had just enough organization
at their heads to control the masses
and these organizations were the
most ideal for plutocracy.

Farmers want to co-operate with
every one but first they must learn to
co-operate among themselves, the
speaker told the convention. Co-op-
eration means bringing all forces un-
der one mechanical head. Class in-
telligence is needed, and it is neces-
sary for the farmers to learn to think
together or they never will be able to
co-operate.

The speaker believes humanity is

Health and Strength.

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that
I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives'. This
medicine relieved me when I had
given up hope of ever being well."

I was a terrible sufferer from
Dyspepsia—had suffered for years;
and nothing I took did me any good.

I read about "Fruit-a-lives" and
tried them. After taking a few boxes,
of this wonderful medicine made from
fruit juices, I am now entirely well!"

Madame ROSINA FOISIZ.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. trial size 25c.
At all dealers or send postpaid by
Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

on the high road to destruction and
false laws are contributing to this
downfall.

MacLeod will be the next meeting
place for the annual convention.

During the morning session, Mrs.
McKinney, M.L.A., of Claresholm
was called on for a speech but as she was
unprepared she did not make any
startling statements.

CROP
TALK

(From Friday's Daily.)

T. H. Walker, Foremost:—We have
good, bad and indifferent crops in our
district, but I anticipate a good average
return.

John Dixon, Maple Creek:—North of
Maple Creek to the river we have
some very fine crops. To the south
the crops are not so good.

G. F. Hobbs, Iron Springs:—While
the wind did me some damage I am
going to have a fair return from fields
that were not damaged.

Martin Woolf, M. P. P., Cardston:—
I have been well over the Cardston
district from the west side to the Mc-
Intyre lease and I find the crops gen-
erally good everywhere. There is a
plentifulness of feed for stock, too.

Perrin Baker, Neimiscam:—Ours is
a pretty spotty crop. Some farmers
will get very good yields.

T. J. O'Brien, Raymond:—We have
one of the best crops ever produced
in our district.

Geo. Sorgard, Turin:—My irrigated
farm on the Little Bow is doing famo-
usly. I have a quarter section irrigated
by a pumping system I installed.
I have already had a first crop of
alfalfa from twenty acres and the
second crop is coming along fine. My
harley would be hard to excel. Some
people who have seen it, say they
never saw better.

Lawrence Peterson, Barnwell:—
After inspecting John Hamilton's irri-
gated garden—We will have gardens
like this in the Barnwell district as
soon as we get irrigation.

A. E. Fawns, Stirling:—Our irrigated
crops, grains and vegetables, never
promised better.

J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs:—
We have a fair crop in our district.
There are some very good yields in
prospect.

R. T. McNichol, Macleod:—Cut-
worms did more damage in our dis-
trict than wind. I know of one farmer
who not only lost his first crop from
cutworm, but who reseeded and lost it,
too. He has now put in fall rye.

H. M. Shaw, M. P. P., Nanton:—The
grain in the Nanton district promises
to yield well.

L. H. Jelliff, Raley:—We will have
a good crop in our district. A few
showers in August would help, but
even without the grain will make a
satisfactory return. Weeds are bad,
due to the late spring preventing the
farmers giving proper attention to
cultivation.

Henry Holmes, Raymond:—Our dis-
trict has a splendid crop prospect.
Some fields never promised better.

J. A. Jochem, Milk River:—The
crop is very spotted around us. The
whole district will only have a fair
crop.

John Kemmis, M. P. P., Pincher
Creek:—Our hay crop is real good and
the grains are showing up well. Mois-
ture has been plentiful.

"DOPE SCHOOL" IN SASKATOON

SASKATOON, Aug. 2.—Startling
charges in connection with the drug
traffic in Saskatoon were made today
by G. M. Donald, chief of police, who
declared that a small number of con-
firmed morphine users are running a
"dope school" in which young people
are being initiated into the habit.
George F. Silver, alleged to be a leader
in this traffic, was sentenced to
six months' imprisonment.

**DO YOUR
FEET BURN?**

Then use Zam-Buk. There is
nothing so soothing for tender,
aching or blistered feet. It will
end the burning, draw out the
soreness, prevent blistering and
give you perfect foot comfort.

Also there is nothing so good
as Zam-Buk for sunburn, heat
rashes, blistered hands, aching
muscles, mosquito and insect
bites, cuts, bruises, burns and
all skin injuries and ailments.
50c. all drugists and stores.

ZAM-BUK
IS SOOTHING!

TORONTO, July 30.—C. B. Watts of the Canada
Wheat Board said last night that he did not regard it
as impossible that the fall in wheat prices would in a
few months warrant reduction of two cents in the cost
of a 10-cent loaf of bread in this city.

U.S. Freights up
40 p.c.; Fares 20

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Advances of 40 per cent. in railroad freight
rates in the east; 25 per cent. in the south; 35 per cent. in the west
and 20 per cent. in the mountain Pacific territory were granted today by
the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Passenger fares were increased 20 per cent., the amount asked by
the roads to help in absorbing the \$600,000,000 wage increase, granted
by the railroad labor board.

A sur-charge of 50 per cent. on rates for sleeping and parlor cars
was granted, together with a 20 per cent. increase in the rates on excess
baggage and 20 per cent. in the rates on milk.

The increase may become effective upon five days' notice given by
the carriers to the commission and the public and they must be put into
effect before January, 1921. Since the government guarantee to the
roads expires on September 1, it is generally understood that the
advances will be put into force before that date.

Harvesters For West
Will Leave East Aug. 9

MONTREAL, July 29.—The first train bearing its quota of 35,000
harvesters for the western provinces, will leave Montreal on August 9,
and the next will leave on August 16. Canadian Pacific railway officials
state that they do not think there will be any difficulty in obtaining all
the farm help that is needed as the wages paid are very high, amounting
to \$115 per month during the reaping of the harvest.

U.S. LIFTS EMBARGO
ON MANGE AREA

WINNIPEG, July 31.—American
buyers are now ready to accept
Canadian cattle from districts
which in recent years have been
infected with scabs (mange), A.
Walters, of Walters and Dunbar,
one of the largest handlers of
Canadian cattle in Chicago, said
today. The American buyers
have lifted the ban on all cattle
which the Canadian department of
agriculture certifies have been
dipped and cleaned.

The United States, said Mr.
Walters, is turning to Canada for
cattle as never before, because of
the upset conditions of her own
market, due to the large export
demand in Europe. Packers and
commission men in Chicago are
prepared to fight to the limit the
bill providing for a duty on Cana-
dian cattle coming into the
States, which passed the house
at the last session of congress,
and will come up in the senate
at the winter session.

MURRAY GOVERNMENT ELECTED
IN NOVA SCOTIA WITH CLEAR
MAJORITY OF 15; FARMERS WIN 7

Liberals Win Big Vicory While Conservatives Lose Every
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Seats—Hon. E. H. Armstrong and Hon. McGregor,
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candidates in Cumberland, and
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tion, one of two Conservative
candidates in Queens. Mrs. R. W.
Rogers, one of the two women
candidates in the field for the first
time in Nova Scotia, led the de-
feated Conservative ticket in
Cumberland and Mrs. J. M. Don-
aldson, the other one of two labor
candidates in Pictou, footed the
poll in her constituency.

A. & G. W. PASSES INTO HANDS
OF ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

Premier Stewart is President—
J. D. McArthur Gets Option
To Repurchase

EDMONTON, July 28.—The Alberta
and Great Waterways Railway Com-
pany now passes into the hands of
the Alberta government. The stock
of the company has been turned over
to a new board of directors, made up
of cabinet members, who will exer-
cise full control of the road and ar-
range for its operation and extension.
Premier Stewart is president of the
reorganized company, and the others
are Hon. J. R. Boyle, Hon. C. R. Mit-

chell, Hon. A. J. McLean and Hon.
J. L. Cote. These directors, acting
in behalf of the government, acquire
possession of the entire stock of the
railway company, free of claims, the
transfer dating from July 21.

An arrangement to this effect has
been executed between the govern-
ment and the ministers of the prov-
inces interested, it is announced to-
day by Premier Stewart. Under the
terms of the agreement an option is
given to J. D. McArthur to purchase
the road at any time within a period
of seven years on the repayment of
all expenditures made by the govern-
ment during its time of control.

Murder

(Special to The Herald)
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one of mild sensations in Fernie. To
begin with, Chief Lawson of the city
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and would wander
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half the time. I tried
everything but noth-
ing did me any good, and the last doc-
tor I had told me he never expected
me to be on my feet again or able to do
a day's work. One day one of your
little books was left at my door and my
husband said I should try a bottle of
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound. I thank God I did, for it cured
me, and I am now well and strong. I
think there is no remedy like the Vege-
table Compound for anyone who has my
troubles, and have recommended it to
my neighbors. You can publish my letter
for the benefit of those I can't reach."
—Mrs. HENRY A. MITCHELL, 1767 7th
Ave., East, Owen Sound, Ont.

If you have any symptom about which
you would like to know write to the Lydia
E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.,
for helpful advice given free of charge.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
WINNIPEG

Offers a course leading to the De-
gree of Doctor of Medicine, with
facilities for Clinical Work in con-
nection with Winnipeg General
Hospital that are surpassed in few
Medical schools on the continent;
and

Also courses in Arts, Science,
Law, Engineering, Architecture,
Pharmacy, Agriculture and Home
Economic.

For information as to Terms of
Admission, Details of Courses,
Fees, etc., apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

Terrible Double Tragedy at Kirkham Block—Husband And Wife Were Separated and She Refused to Return to Him to Live—Crime Committed at Three o'Clock Saturday Afternoon

(FROM SATURDAY'S FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION)

Domestic trouble between Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Waterson, husband of Pincher Creek, and wife of Kirkham Block, Lethbridge, terminated this afternoon in a murder and suicide. Shortly before three o'clock the husband reached the rooms of his wife, pulled a .38 police revolver, put two bullets in his wife and four in himself. When Chief of Police Gillespie and Hugh McIlvena arrived on the scene before 3.10 both victims were dead.

The floor of the room, the number of which the chief did not notice, but which is on the second floor, was covered with blood. Apparently the husband put the four bullets in his own mouth. One shot entered his wife's hand and the other entered her brain just above the left eye, and caused instantaneous death. Mrs. Smith, a neighbor was in the room at the time of the tragedy, but owing to her hysterical condition has been unable to give a coherent statement on what transpired.

NO NOMINATION IS MADE BY MACLEOD DISTRICT FARMERS AT THE POLITICAL CONVENTION

Organization Completed With G. S. Ferris of Nanton as President—Will Have Organization Incorporated Under Dominion Laws to Circumvent Clause 10—Want C.N.R. Calgary-Macleod-Pincher Creek Line Built

(By a Staff Reporter)
MACLEOD, July 28.—Farmers of Macleod federal constituency will have their U. F. A. political organization incorporated under Dominion laws. This step was decided on at the second annual convention of the Macleod riding of the U. F. A. Political League held in the town hall at Macleod on Wednesday. The reason for this action is to get around Clause 10 of the Dominion Elections Act.

Although this was essentially a political convention very little political talk was indulged in outside of the passing of the resolution covering the above subject and the decision not to nominate a candidate at this meeting. President H. W. Wood, of Calgary, appealed to the farmers to co-operate and advised them to keep all people out of their organization who do not think as they. Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, told of the marvelous growth of farmers' organizations in the Dominion.

Women Interested

That women in the Macleod riding are taking an active interest in politics was plainly shown at this meeting. Close to three hundred delegates attended and close to half of them were women. The constitution of the organization was amended ordering one man and one woman to be appointed as directors from each provincial constituency in the riding.

G. S. Ferris, of Nanton, was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: George Coates, of Cayley, vice-president, by acclamation. Directors—Okotoks, R. C. Parker of De Winton and Mrs. Sam Gebman of Aldersyde; High River, Nelson Fraser and Mrs. MacLeod; Macleod, W. H. Shields and Mrs. Joseph Harner; Nanton, O. E. Jones and Mrs. Jones; Claresholm, S. T. Marshall of Stavely and Miss Brown of Claresholm; Pincher Creek, D. C. McDougall.

The Resolutions

The gathering voted unanimously for the continuation of the Canada Wheat Board. Following are the resolutions carried:

"Resolved that this convention instruct its directorate to take the necessary steps to conform to clause 10 of the Dominion Elections Act."

"Whereas this board of directors of the U. F. A. are of the opinion that the Wheat Board should be continued for the marketing of the 1920 crop in order that the farmers may receive the full value of his product in the world's market:

"Therefore be it resolved that our board of directors use every influence to have the Wheat Board, as at present constituted, continued for another year."

"That this convention be not a nominating convention."

No. 2, Nanton Local 367.

"That this Local go on record as approving of the defraying of the legi-

mate expenses of political executives of the Macleod riding, incurred in the discharge of their political duties."

Passed by Nanton on the 17th of December, 1919.

Want C. N. R. Line.

No. 4, Rocky Coulee No. 105.
"Whereas we have no railway competition in Southern Alberta and, whereas the C. N. R. grade on Calgary southern line is about half done and the bonds for this line have been sold and the money cannot be used for any other purpose, and Southern Alberta is badly in need of this road, especially south of Macleod, where farmers have a long haul, be it resolved:

"That this convention endorse this resolution and that all delegates coming from districts that will benefit by the construction of this line pass similar resolutions to go before the U. F. A. convention so as to demand that this line be completed in 1921."

In Every Province

A farmers' organization, similar to the U. F. A., in every province of the Dominion will soon be a fact, according to Norman Lambert. After telling a story or two he told of the affiliation of the two new bodies with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He referred to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and announced that farmers in British Columbia are very active. A recent announcement from Quebec was to the effect that a movement is being launched there to form a farmers' organization.

"So far as British Columbia is concerned there is a stirring in the tops of the mulberry trees. During the past few weeks I had a request to send them 3,000 copies of the farmers' platform.

Its Significance

"The significance of all this movement is something that probably does not occur to us very often. We are apt to view this movement in relation to Dominion affairs as more or less of a local thing. I have wondered if the full meaning of this has occurred to us. This is the most important political development since Confederation. The consequences of this will have as great a bearing on this country in the next forty years as those of the last forty years," he said, and spoke of the old national policy framed in 1879.

Result of Old Policy

"We have come to realize that the old national policy has resulted pretty much in the concentration of people in urban centres. That issue has come to this culminating point at the present time and I think it has been well recognized that this country is at the parting of the ways so far as its fiscal policy is concerned. A great opportunity presents itself today and farmers' organizations are preparing to carry into effect recommendations they have stood for during the past fifteen or twenty years. They should see that representatives are sent to parliament who will take an uncompromising attitude toward these recommendations and see they are carried out.

Alberta Leads

"In that work I think Alberta and this constituency will do themselves proud and I look for a complete return in this province of U. F. A. candidates. We have meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, mostly in Winnipeg. There we have gathered together representatives from all provinces, and representatives from Alberta have a great deal of influence. You have an organization in this province that is going to do credit to the farmers' movement in Canada," he concluded.

Was Disappointed

Mr. Wood congratulated the convention on the fine spirit exhibited

and the harmony that existed. He also told them he was disappointed because discussion was lacking and resolutions passed too easily.

"My hope was that this convention would become a definitely educational institution. In the first place I would like to see such conventions last for two days. The fact of the matter is you have not done much thinking and you have not qualified yourselves for the greatest work of the human race," said the speaker.

Continuing he urged them to give considerable thought to their business and by so doing they would raise the standard of the whole community. "You have got to learn to think in the whole and on a higher plane," said Mr. Wood.

Discussing democracy the speaker doubted if many people have a true idea of what democracy means. "We talk of reforming civilization. What is civilization? It is different today than in the past. It is in the making. It is continually changing and we, as developers of democracy are responsible for what is going to happen to it and unless we can prepare ourselves to take that responsibility and guide this institution to safety, nothing is going to happen to it. Now in that effort there is just one capital stock that we can expend that is going to give us a return and that is our citizenship. Have we done as much in the past few years in the development of our citizenship as we should have done?"

Primary Principles

"If I have diagnosed the situation correctly it depends also on the level to which we can raise our citizenship whether the world is going to be made safe, not only for democracy but for humanity. In all discussions of these things we have to deal with the primary principles. In the evolutionary development of things upward I think the immediate results are impractical results," he continued.

It is necessary to get down to the laws and foundations governing civilization, he continued. He said civilization is people working together and accomplishing things together. "We have been working on false laws and that law is the law of competition. Men in their primitive state knew nothing of social laws. Gradually he began to develop crude laws of a social institution. Men since have been developing the social institution from the time of utter savagery," said Mr. Woods.

Weak vs. Strong

Following the slow establishment of competition the strong soon overcame the weak. To get a living the weak were forced to band together in small co-operative bodies and that first introduced the right laws," he argued. He traced the growth of the co-operative spirit through the world to the great war and stated that Germany, at the commencement of the war was the greatest example of co-operation then known and through co-operation the Allies were able to defeat them.

Future wars will not be stopped until all nations of the world are ready to co-operate with one another, he contended and at the present time the military is the highest form of co-operation. The next field for co-operation to conquer is that of commerce. He characterized the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as an example of a body high in the world of co-operation, which through science and system was able to control the rest of the country. The C. M. A. has grown to be an economic class unit of great strength, he said and they use their strength against the great body of the unorganized people.

They interested themselves in the legislations and used money to corrupt them, charged the speaker. They then built a tariff wall and put up their prices above that so they could compete with foreign trade and take money from the farmers, alleged the speaker.

Group System

The group system is the system the speaker wants the farmers to follow and the manufacturers, he said, have been the first to discover this secret. It is impossible at present, the speaker contended for the farmers, the retail merchants and the labor men to organize into one big union. It is necessary for the farmers to follow the line of least resistance. Such an organization, embodying the classes mentioned above, would be full of confusion and that must be guarded against among the ranks of the farmers' organization. Only one viewpoint must reign among the farmers.

Continuing the speaker said it is necessary to construct something, instead of tearing down what has already been accomplished. This is what democracy must do in its battle against plutocracy. Each farmer must understand each other before co-operation will increase.

Mr. Woods pointed out that as individuals the farmers have no strength. As long as the farmers are going to stay unorganized the group represented by the C. M. A. will rule them with ease.

Progress of the future does not depend on the results of an immediate election, stated the speaker, but depends on efficient groups. "You have always had groups but you never have had efficient groups," he said. He argued that the political groups have left things worse than they were two hundred years ago. The political groups had just enough organization at their heads to control the masses and these organizations were the most ideal for plutocracy.

Farmers want to co-operate with every one but first they must learn to co-operate among themselves, the speaker told the convention. Co-operation means bringing all forces under one mechanical head. Class intelligence is needed and it is necessary for the farmers to learn to think together or they never will be able to co-operate.

The speaker believes humanity is

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.
"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!"
Madame ROSINA FOISIZ.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. trial size 25c. At all dealers or send postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

on the high road to destruction and false laws are contributing to this downfall.

Macleod will be the next meeting place for the annual convention.

During the morning session, Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., of Claresholm was called on for a speech but as she was unprepared she did not make any startling statements.

CROP TALK

(From Friday's Daily.)

T. H. Walker, Foremost:—We have good, bad and indifferent crops in our district, but I anticipate a good average return.

John Dixon, Maple Creek:—North of Maple Creek to the river we have some very fine crops. To the south the crops are not so good.

G. F. Hobbs, Iron Springs:—While the wind did me some damage I am going to have a fair return from fields that were not damaged.

Martin Woolf, M. P. P., Cardston:—I have been well over the Cardston district from the west side to the McIntyre lease and I find the crops generally good everywhere. There is a plenty of feed for stock, too.

Perrin Baker, Neimiscam:—Ours is a pretty spotty crop. Some farmers will get very good yields.

T. J. O'Brien, Raymond:—We have one of the best crops ever produced in our district.

Geo. Sorgard, Turin:—My irrigated farm on the Little Bow is doing famously. I have a quarter section irrigated by a pump system I installed. I have already had a first crop of alfalfa from twenty acres and the second crop is coming along fine. My barley would be hard to excel. Some people who have seen it, say they never saw better.

Lawrence Peterson, Barnwell:—After inspecting John Hamilton's irrigated garden—We will have gardens like this in the Barnwell district as soon as we get irrigation.

A. E. Fawns, Stirling:—Our irrigated crops, grains and vegetables, never promised better.

J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs:—We have a fair crop in our district. There are some very good yields in prospect.

R. T. McNichol, Macleod:—Cutworms did more damage in our district than wind. I know of one farmer who not only lost his first crop from cutworm, but who reseeded and lost it, too. He has now put in fall rye.

H. M. Shaw, M. P. Nanton:—The grain in the Nanton district promises to yield well.

L. H. Jelliff, Raley:—We will have a good crop in our district. A few showers in August would help, but even without the grain will make a satisfactory return. Weeds are bad, due to the late spring preventing the farmers giving proper attention to cultivation.

Henry Holmes, Raymond:—Our district has a splendid crop prospect. Some fields never promised better.

J. A. Jochem, Milk River:—The crop is very spotted around us. The whole district will only have a fair crop.

John Kemmis, M. P. P., Pincher Creek:—Our hay crop is real good and the grains are showing up well. Moisture has been plentiful.

"DOPE SCHOOL" IN SASKATOON

SASKATOON, Aug. 2.—Startling charges in connection with the drug traffic in Saskatoon were made today by G. M. Donald, chief of police, who declared that a small number of confirmed morphine users are running a "dope school" in which young people are being initiated into the habit. George F. Silver, alleged to be a leader in this traffic, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

DO YOUR FEET BURN?

Then use Zam-Buk. There is nothing so soothing for tender, aching or blistered feet. It will end the burning, draw out the soreness, prevent blistering and give you perfect foot comfort.

Also there is nothing so good as Zam-Buk for sunburn, heat rashes, blistered hands, aching muscles, mosquito and insect bites, cuts, bruises, burns and all skin injuries and ailments. 50c. all druggists and stores.

ZAM-BUK
IS SOOTHING!

impossible that the fall in wheat prices few months warrant reduction of two cent of a 10-cent loaf of bread in this city.

U.S. Freights 40p.c.; Fare

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Advances of 40 per cent. in rates in the east; 25 per cent. in the south; 35 per cent. and 20 per cent. in the mountain Pacific territory were the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Passenger fares were increased 20 per cent., the roads to help in absorbing the \$600,000,000 wage by the railroad labor board.

A sur-charge of 50 per cent. on rates for sleeping was granted, together with a 20 per cent. increase in the baggage and 20 per cent. in the rates on milk.

The increase may become effective upon five days the carriers to the commission and the public and they effect before January, 1921. Since the government roads expires on September 1, it is generally understood advances will be put into force before that date.

Harvesters For W Will Leave East

MONTREAL, July 29.—The first train bearing it harvesters for the western provinces, will leave Montreal and the next will leave on August 16. Canadian Pacific state that they do not think there will be any difficulty the farm help that is needed as the wages paid are very to \$115 per month during the reaping of the harvest.

U.S. LIFTSEMBL ON MANGE A

WINNIPEG, July 31.—American buyers are now ready to accept Canadian cattle from districts which in recent years have been infected with scabs (mange). A. Walters, of Walters and Dunbar, one of the largest handlers of Canadian cattle in Chicago, said today: The American buyers have lifted the ban on all cattle which the Canadian department of agriculture certifies have been dipped and cleaned.

The United Walters, is turning cattle as never the upset condition market, due to demand in European commission prepared to furnish bill providing adian cattle States, which at the last season and will come at the winter

MURRAY GOVERNMENT ELECT IN NOVA SCOTIA WITH CL MAJORITY OF 15; FAR

Liberals Win Big Vicory While Conservati Seat But One—Farmers Win Seven ar Seats—Hon. E. H. Armstrong and Hon Cabinet Ministers, Defeated

LIBERALS	29
FARMERS	7
LABOR	6
CONSERVATIVES	1
TOTAL	43
LIBERAL MAJORITY	15

HALIFAX, July 28.—The defeat of Hon. R. W. McGregor of New Glasgow, a member of the Murray government, in the provincial elections yesterday was announced today. Mr. McGregor ran in Pictou county and was beaten by a labor candidate. The standing of the parties at noon today was, with returns from three counties, Cape Breton, Antigonish and Halifax, not quite complete.

Liberals 29; Farmers 7; Labor 6; Conservatives 1.

Majority of the Murray government 15. The government had a majority of 21 in the last house.

HALIFAX, July 28.—(Canadian Press)—Winning twenty-nine seats in a house of 43, the Liberal government, under the leadership

of Premier G returned to p majority of 15 and Conserva held in the p

The farmer didates, labor tives one.

The last ho composed of Conservatives

Among the candidates de E. H. Armstrong public works the Liberal mouth; Lie

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A. & G. W. PASSES INTO HAN OF ALBERTA C

Premier Stewart is President—J. D. McArthur Gets Option To Repurchase

EDMONTON, July 28.—The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company now passes into the hands of the Alberta government. The stock of the company has been turned over to a new board of directors, made up of cabinet members, who will exercise full control of the road and arrange for its operation and extension. Premier Stewart is president of the reorganized company, and the others are Hon. J. R. Boyle, Hon. C. R. Mit-

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Plymouth Standard, 500 feet19
Plymouth Special, 550 feet20½

Protect yourself by placing your orders at once with the understanding that should you, for any reason, require less than the amount booked you will not be expected to take it. We are anxious for your business and we are anxious to protect you in case of shortage, but whether you buy from us or from someone else, get your order placed so that the dealer will have some idea how much to buy.

PARIS GREEN NOW IN STOCK

Consumers' Hardware & Supply Co'y

Business Phones: 1212, 1919 Office, 1920

Walkover for Women Slater for Men Hurlbut's for Boys and Girls

Represent the latest and most popular styles in footwear. They are most comfortable, stylish and have lasts that are practical for walking. These lines are our hobby—let us make them yours too.

HUFNER, The Shoe Man

THIRD AVENUE—BESIDE MERCHANTS BANK.

For the month
of August new
goods will be
piling in.

We want the room
and have splendid
reductions in many
seasonable lines.

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CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN—THE NEW THINGS FIRST



You'll Enjoy Your Meals at Kirkby's

Service is what you get here in its most pleasurable form. The food we serve is good, wholesome, zesty—the kind you relish and enjoy and it's only the food that you enjoy that is really nourishing.

And it's not alone what we serve you that makes dining here so attractive—it's the way we serve you. The courteous, solicitous attention, the variety of good things you have to choose from, the clean, bright dishes and cutlery, the fresh, crisp napery, and the pleasing surroundings.

Community Building is Only Possible Through The Community Spirit

- ☐ The success of your community is dependent on you as an individual whether in your home, at your work, or in your place of business.
- ☐ One knocker can do more harm to your community than a hundred boosters can do good. Which class are you in? The knockers or boosters.
- ☐ Work, smile, and always speak well of your home town, and shop in your home town. Joint operation is a partnership for common good.
- ☐ Your dollars spent in Lethbridge contribute to the common benefit of all.
- ☐ Every dollar you send out of town handicaps the whole community. It never comes back again. But—
- ☐ One dollar spent in Lethbridge becomes a mighty factor in the credit of Lethbridge as a community.

A STORY

- ☐ BUT if No. 1 had sent his \$1.00 to a mail order house, THEN WHAT?
- ☐ THINK IT OVER.

PUT LETHBRIDGE IN THE A1 CLASS

☐ Twelve men met together one evening, they each owed the other one dollar, No. 1 paid No. 2 the \$1.00 he owed, No. 2 paid his debt to No. 3 and so on, in the finish No. 12 discharged his obligation to No. 1. That \$1.00 was the means of these twelve men being able to pay that debt, and the original owner still had his \$1.00.

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BLOCK
Phone 625

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SOUTH
Lethbridge

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The best mattress value on the market today. Made of best sun-cured cotton, built layer upon layer, it is at once a mattress that will give you real comfort and it will never sag, mat or get lumpy. Covering is of best quality blue art ticking. You can pay more but you can't get better quality. 4 ft. 33.00 by 4 ft. 6 in.

ALL COTTON FELT MATTRESS

Made of good quality, all white cotton, splendid quality art ticking with roll edge. A mattress that gives years of service and real sleep comfort. All sizes. 22.75

COMBINATION MAT- TRESS

Filling of sanitary curled wool fibre with thick covering of cotton all over. Covering of heavy quality art ticking and made with roll edge. All sizes. 13.75

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Made of best oil tempered wire springs on heavy angle iron frame. Top is laced in such a way that the body is rested as it should be. Fully guaranteed by ourselves and makers. All sizes. \$16.00

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Brass Beds from \$31.75 up.
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Thermos Bottles \$2.00 to \$6.25
Bathing Caps, pleasing patterns for all 40c to \$1.50
Penslar Foot Powder, for tired and aching feet 25c
Health Salts, per tin 25c
Wedd's Grape Salts 75c
Enos Fruit Salts \$1.00

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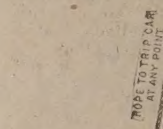
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FARMERS SHOPPING GUIDE

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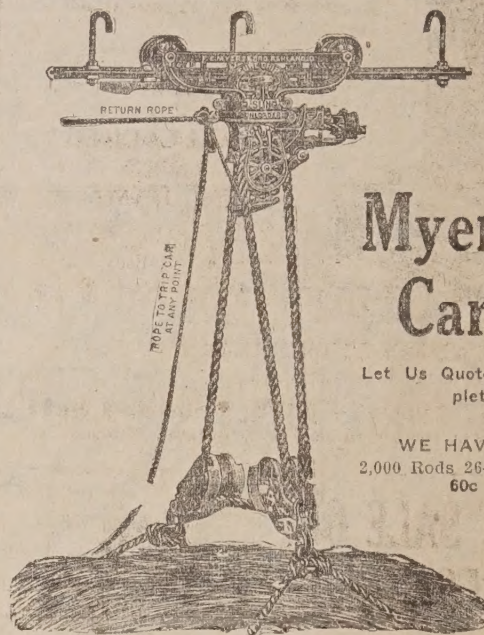
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With good wool so scarce and styles that demand skilled tailoring. Rely on my years of experience to give you the utmost in top quality fabrics, expert tailoring and honest value.

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Three experienced watchmakers with 18 to 24 years' experience will take care of your repairs.

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☐ Twelve men met together one evening, they each owed the other one dollar, No. 1 paid No. 2 the \$1.00 he owed, No. 2 paid his debt to No. 3 and so on, in the finish No. 12 discharged his obligation to No. 1. That \$1.00 was the means of these twelve men being able to pay that debt, and the original owner still had his \$1.00.

"Shop in Lethbridge"

HULL
BLOCK
Phone 625

BAWDEN BROS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

3rd. AVE
SOUTH
Lethbridge

BETTER BEDS and BEDDING MEANS BETTER SLEEP COMFORT

ALL COTTON FELT MATTRESS

The best mattress value on the market today. Made of best sun-cured cotton, built layer upon layer, it is at once a mattress that will give you real comfort and it will never sag, mat or get lumpy. Covering is of best quality blue art ticking. You can pay more but you can't get better quality. 4 ft. 33.00 by 4 ft. 6 in.

ALL COTTON FELT MATTRESS

Made of good quality, all white cotton, splendid quality art ticking with roll edge. A mattress that gives years of service and real sleep. 22.75 comfort. All sizes.

COMBINATION MAT- TRESS

Filling of sanitary curled wool fibre with thick covering of cotton all over. Covering of heavy quality art ticking and made with roll edge. 13.75 All sizes.

SLEEP COMFORT COIL SPRINGS

Made of best oil tempered wire springs on heavy angle iron frame. Top is laced in such a way that the body is rested as it should be. Fully guaranteed by ourselves and makers. \$16.00 All sizes.

BRASS BEDS

We are making a very complete showing of better quality Brass Beds, if you are thinking of beds be sure to see our stock.

Brass Beds from \$31.75 up.
WE PREPAY FREIGHT

Standard and Popular BOOKS

Writing Paper
Account Books
Toys

The TWENTIETH CENTURY
BOOK STORE

Phone 613 514 Fourth Ave.

VACATION SPECIALS

Thermos Bottles, \$2.00 to \$6.25
Bathing Caps, pleasing patterns for all 40c to \$1.50
Penslar Foot Powder, for tired and aching feet 25c
Health Salts, per tin 25c
Wedd's Grape Salts 75c
Enos Fruit Salts \$1.00

TAKE A KODAK WITH YOU
We are headquarters for Kodaks and Supplies. For better pictures bring us your films.

The Kenny & Allin
Co., Ltd.

The Penslar Store
Phone 1487 Next Dallas Hotel

T. & D. CLOTHING FURNISHINGS

CUSTOM TAILORING

SHOES

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE
US, FARMERS

Fred Thael
The Quality Store

Phone 1160 315 5th Street S.
Lethbridge.

THIS IS NO TIME TO TAKE A CHANCE ON CLOTHES!

With good wool so scarce and styles that demand skilled tailoring. Rely on my years of experience to give you the utmost in top quality fabrics, expert tailoring and honest value.

T. C. RIDPATH

TAILOR TO MEN AND WOMEN
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA



We Are
Sole Agents

For
**Myers Hay
Carriers**

Let Us Quote You on a Complete Outfit.

WE HAVE ON HAND
2,000 Rods 26-inch Hog Wire at
60c per rod.

Hick-Sehl Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING
PHONE 762

THE CHOICE OF CRITICAL
PEOPLE

"CANADA'S BEST"
THERE'S A REASON

Come in and have us demonstrate these superb instruments to you.

YOUR OLD PIANO
TAKEN IN TRADE,
PAYMENT OF THE
BALANCE ARRANGED TO SUIT.



WILLIS
Pianos Limited
Hull Bldg., Lethbridge

Job Printing

Of Every Description

The Herald Job Dept.

Bring Your Watches to Us for Repairs

We Employ No Apprentices.

Three experienced watchmakers with 18 to 24 years' experience will take care of your repairs.

Armstrong & Raworth Bros.

The Largest Jewelry Store
In The City

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

No Witnesses Required.



Time is more valuable and means more to the user of twine this year than ever before. Our experience convinces us that Plymouth Twine gives less trouble than any other. Our stock is new and fresh and guaranteed satisfactory in every particular.

Plymouth Standard, 500 feet19
Plymouth Special, 550 feet20½

Protect yourself by placing your orders at once with the understanding that should you, for any reason, require less than the amount booked you will not be expected to take it. We are anxious for your business and we are anxious to protect you in case of shortage, but whether you buy from us or from someone else, get your order placed so that the dealer will have some idea how much to buy.

PARIS GREEN NOW IN STOCK

Consumers' Hardware & Supply Co'y

Business Phones: 1212, 1919 Office, 1920

Walkover for Women Slater for Men Hurlbut's for Boys and Girls

Represent the latest and most popular styles in footwear. They are most comfortable, stylish and have lasts that are practical for walking.

These lines are our hobby—let us make them yours too.

HUFNER, The Shoe Man
THIRD AVENUE—BESIDE MERCHANTS BANK.

For the month
of August new
goods will be
piling in.

We want the room
and have splendid
reductions in many
seasonable lines.

RYLANDS
AND COMPANY

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN—THE NEW THINGS FIRST



J. M. Henderson
Sight Specialist

Office at Wright's Jewellery
Store
Balmoral Block, Fifth Street S.
Hours 10 to 12 a.m.—2 to 6 p.m.

You'll Enjoy Your Meals at Kirkby's

Service is what you get here in its most pleasurable form. The food we serve is good, wholesome, zestful—the kind you relish and enjoy and it's only the food that you enjoy that is really nourishing.

And it's not alone what we serve you that makes dining here so attractive—it's the way we serve you. The courteous, solicitous attention, the variety of good things you have to choose from, the clean, bright dishes and cutlery, the fresh, crisp napery, and the pleasing surroundings.

Dining here becomes habitual. There's a reason.

KIRKBY'S

606 Third Ave. S.
"A Place of Refreshment"

Community Building is Only Possible Through The Community Spirit

- ☐ The success of your community is dependent on you as an individual whether in your home, at your work, or in your place of business.
- ☐ One knocker can do more harm to your community than a hundred boosters can do good. Which class are you in? The knockers or boosters.
- ☐ Work, smile, and always speak well of your home town, and shop in your home town. Joint operation is a partnership for common good.
- ☐ Your dollars spent in Lethbridge contribute to the common benefit of all.
- ☐ Every dollar you send out of town handicaps the whole community. It never comes back again. But—
- ☐ One dollar spent in Lethbridge becomes a mighty factor in the credit of Lethbridge as a community.

A STORY

- ☐ BUT if No. 1 had sent his \$1.00 to a mail order house, THEN WHAT?
- ☐ THINK IT OVER.

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Lethbridge Wants the Farmers'

The Hudson's Bay Company

To All Who Know Good Values—Who Are Concerned With Savings—Read the Following Very Carefully



GREY HARVESTER BLANKETS

Very hard wearing, single bed size. Regular \$5.50 pair. 25 pairs to sell at, pair

\$4.25

UNBLEACHED LINEN TABLE DAMASK

63 inches wide. Very heavy for every day use and this cannot be excelled. Worth \$2.50 yard. 2 boles to sell at, yard **1.59**

FLANNELETTE SHEETS

At old prices. Just a few to sell at this price:

Size 10-4 **\$3.15** Size 11-4 **\$3.75** Size 12-4 **\$4.95**
Do not miss this if you are in need of Flannelette Blankets.

GREAT SALE OF DRESSES

Serge and Silk Dresses

We have a number of these spring models, all marked down for quick clearance.

\$25.00 Serge Dresses ... \$19.50

\$30.00 to \$40.00 Serge and Taffeta Dresses ... \$25.00

WOMEN'S WHITE WASH SKIRTS

We have three dozen White Wash Skirts bought at a price so we can give you full value for your money. Regular \$6.00 skirts for **\$3.65 and \$2.85**

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF CHILDREN'S WASH SKIRTS MIDDIES AND GINGHAM DRESSES

From two years to 14 years. We invite you to look these over.



House Furnishing Specials

Cretonnes, 65c yard to \$1.75 yard

Our cretonne stock is undoubtedly the largest in Alberta and you cannot do wrong in making your choice now. We have every color combination that you can want and the most of the pieces run 36 inches wide.

CURTAIN NET

\$2.35 Yard

44 inch Curtain Net in three of the latest figured designs to choose from. White and deep cream colors. Price, **2.35** yard

MADRAS SIDE DRAPES

36 inch colored Madras for side drapes in cream, old rose, green and brown colors. Prices range from, per yard—**85c to \$1.85**

BOYS' BLOUSES

In fancy stripe cambric and galateas. Regular up to \$1.90 to clear at, each **1.35**

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS

All clearing at 20 PER CENT. OFF regular prices.



GET IT AT THE BAY

Who's Who in the Community

NOT THE MAN WHO EXTRACTS TOLL TO THE LAST CENT, BUT WHO TAKES AN INTEREST IN THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

The man who owns the biggest car, who heads the "social swim," or who has the bulkiest bank balance is not of necessity the chief exalted "who" in a community. Again, he may be—it all depends.

If this man is in the community for the good of the community; if he does his full part in promoting the community's interests; if he encourages other local enterprises in the community as he expects his own particular enterprise to be supported and encouraged; if he holds out a helping hand to the worthy citizen who is struggling to get ahead if he seeks to cement closer and closer the relations between the town and the people living in the tributary district; if he believes in the principle of live and let live, and practices this principle; if he smilingly pays his taxes without demanding that each and every public improvement be concentrated about his property—

If such a man—a man of broad mind and charitable heart—then he is entitled to a prominent position in the "Who's Who" in your community.

And, as a matter of fact, these are but ordinary attributes that should be demanded of every citizen.

A community to be a community in reality must be ever fostered in the spirit reciprocal—impulses that are large and generous.

You may have a man in your community who is worth hundreds of thousands—he may be a member of parliament or president of a bank, and the "blue-blood" of a mile-long ancestry may be coursing in his veins, but—

If he pulls down the blinds 'o nights, shades the light and bunches over a desk to devise ways and means whereby he can extract toll to the uttermost cent from the community, while putting nothing back into it that he can possibly avoid, then, my friend, his name should be scourged from the lists. No eulogy of such a man should be allowed in your community blue-book. His epitaph should be the most welcome thing about him.

Such a man can never bring happiness to his fellow men, and troubles will come in plenty of their own natural accord without any unnecessary fostering of personified trouble-breeders in our community life.

The man who supports the school and churches and the public library; whose name is always found on a subscription list to assist an afflicted family or a national necessity; who encourages sports for the boys and girls, who backs the fall fair or winter carnival; whose open hand is always held out to newcomers; who spends his money in the midst where his life and his interests are, so far as is possible to do so; who works on the board of trade with a right good will; who tells the school teachers how highly important their mission is in guiding the mind of the young; who is always found with his time and substance in cases of emergency; who will join heartily in the annual fete day; who will fight a fire, soothe the widow and orphan, and is always found in the front line for every good and progressive movement—

Who's Who in the community?
THAT'S WHO!

Visit This Store in AUGUST

All through the month of August we will be clearing out odds and ends in Ready-to-Wear and piece goods at only a fraction of their regular value.

SUITS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, SILKS, SERGES and COTTON Dress Materials

Ends of useful lines of merchandise of every kind, at a cleaning up price for August.

The Simpson Company, Limited

Fourth Avenue

Lethbridge

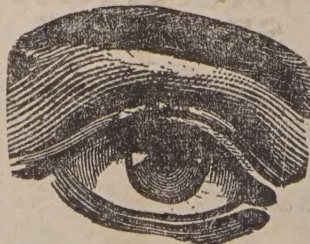
West of Post Office

OVERSTOCKED SALE

After stocktaking on July 15th we find we are overstocked in many lines of watches, clocks, silverware, cut glass, etc.

These lines are being put on sale in our

MAIL
ORDERS
forwarded
promptly



F. W. Wilkins

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION

"The Butterfly has wings of gold,
The Firefly wings of flame;
The Bed Bug has no wings at all
But he 'gets there' just the same."
—(Old Song.)
It is to prevent his "Getting There" that

HIGINBOTHAM'S BUG FINISH

was designed, and it "Stops" him instantly.
Used in a spray or atomizer

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Lethbridge Wants the Farmers' Trade

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Who's Who in the community?
THAT'S WHO!

Don't Forget That
We Can Supply You
With

**ADVANCE-
RUMELY**



TRACTORS

and

**Threshing
Machines**

Get Your Order in Early

BAALIM MOTOR CO.

EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTO

SEVENTH STREET SOUTH,

NORTH OF POST OFFICE.

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**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES, FASHION
CRAFT CLOTHES, AND THE FLORSHEIM SHOE.**

THE FINEST LINES OF MERCHANDISE THAT YOU COULD
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LOUIS KEEL

MEN'S OUTFITTER

818 FIFTH STREET

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

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Repairs will make them cost as much as good shoes in a short time. You would also lose the satisfaction that only good shoes can give.

Count the cost per year, not per pair.

Our Men's Oxfords in black or brown leathers are good. Prices range from \$11.00 to \$14.50 per pair.

ASK TO BE FITTED

SHOES FOR ALL AGES

W. J. NELSON & CO.

620 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH

SHERLOCK BUILDING

**MAIL
ORDERS
forwarded
promptly**



F. W. Wilkins

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was designed, and it "Stops" him instantly.
Used in a spray or atomizer.

**VISIT US
In Our New Store**

TWO DOORS NORTH OF
: : DALLAS HOTEL : :

A fine new stock of Clothing, Furnishings, etc.

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VESTERS
KETS

single bed size.
5 pairs to sell at.

25

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have every color
the pieces run 36

RAS SIDE
RAPES

colored Madras for
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per yard—
to \$1.85

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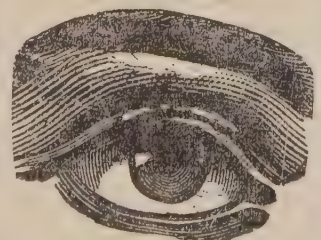
W. J. NELSON & CO.

620 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH SHERLOCK BUILDING

MAIL
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The Frank Hed-
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Lethbridge, Alberta Canada



F. W. Wilkins

Sight Specialist

SIGHT SPECIALIST

Southard Block,
2nd Avenue South,
Operating our own Lens
Grinding Plant.

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Used in a spray or atomizer, it destroys Moths, Flies, Mosquitoes; in fact any insect.

35c and 65c

J.D.HIGINBOTHAM
& CO., LIMITED

The REXALL Store
Wholesale and Retail Chemists
Alberta's Pioneer Druggists

VISIT US In Our New Store

TWO DOORS NORTH OF
: : DALLAS HOTEL : :

A fine new stock of Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes
—and as always "The Biggest Bundle for the Dollar."

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WOMEN'S WHITE WASH SKIRTS

We have three dozen White Wash Skirts bought at a price so we can give you full value for your money. Regular \$6.00 skirts for

\$3.65 and \$2.85

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF CHILDREN'S WASH SKIRTS

MIDDIES AND GINGHAM DRESSES

From two years to 14 years. We invite you to look these over.



House Furnishing Specials

Cretonnes, 65c yard to \$1.75 yard

Our cretonne stock is undoubtedly the largest in Alberta and you cannot do wrong in making your choice now. We have every color combination that you can want and the most of the pieces run 36 inches wide.

CURTAIN NET

\$2.35 Yard

44 inch Curtain Net in three of the latest figured designs to choose from. White and deep cream colors. Price, **2.35** yard

MADRAS SIDE DRAPES

36 inch colored Madras for side drapes in cream, old rose, green and brown colors. Prices range from, per yard—

85c to \$1.85

BOYS' BLOUSES

In fancy stripe cambric and galateas. Regular up to \$1.90 to clear at, each **1.35**

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS

All, clearing at 20 PER CENT. OFF regular prices.



GET IT AT THE BAY

Who's Who in the Community

NOT THE MAN WHO EXTRACTS TOLL TO THE LAST CENT, BUT WHO TAKES AN INTEREST IN THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

The man who owns the biggest car, who heads the "social swim," or who has the bulkiest bank balance is not of necessity the chief exalted "who" in a community. Again, he may be—it all depends.

If this man is in the community for the good of the community; if he does his full part in promoting the community's interests; if he encourages other local enterprises in the community as he expects his own particular enterprise to be supported and encouraged; if he holds out a helping hand to the worthy citizen who is struggling to get ahead if he seeks to cement closer and closer the relations between the town and the people living in the tributary district; if he believes in the principle of live and let live, and practices this principle; if he smilingly pays his taxes without demanding that each and every public improvement be concentrated about his property—

If such a man—a man of broad mind and charitable heart—then he is entitled to a prominent position in the "Who's Who" in your community.

And, as a matter of fact, these are but ordinary attributes that should be demanded of every citizen.

A community to be a community in reality must be ever fostered in the spirit reciprocal—impulses that are large and generous.

You may have a man in your community who is worth hundreds of thousands—he may be a member of parliament or president of a bank, and the "blue-blood" of a mile-long ancestry may be coursing in his veins, but—

If he pulls down the blinds 'o nights, shades the light and bunches over a desk to devise ways and means whereby he can extract toll to the uttermost cent from the community, while putting nothing back into it that he can possibly avoid, then, my friend, his name should be scourged from the lists. No eulogy of such a man should be allowed in your community blue-book. His epitaph should be the most welcome thing about him.

Such a man can never bring happiness to his fellow men, and troubles will come in plenty of their own natural accord without any unnecessary fostering of personified trouble-breeders in our community life.

The man who supports the school and churches and the public library; whose name is always found on a subscription list to assist an afflicted family or a national necessity; who encourages sports for the boys and girls, who backs the fall fair or winter carnival; whose open hand is always held out to newcomers; who spends his money in the midst where his life and his interests are, so far as is possible to do so; who works on the board of trade with a right good will; who tells the school teachers how highly important their mission is in guiding the mind of the young; who is always found with his time and substance in cases of emergency; who will join heartily in the annual fete day; who will fight a fire, soothe the widow and orphan, and is always found in the front line for every good and progressive movement—

Who's Who in the community?
THAT'S WHO!

Visit This Store in AUGUST

All through the month of August we will be clearing out odds and ends in Ready-to-Wear and piece goods at only a fraction of their regular value.

SUITS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, SILKS, SERGES and COTTON Dress Materials

Ends of useful lines of merchandise of every kind, at a cleaning up price for August.

The Simpson Company, Limited

Fourth Avenue

Lethbridge

West of Post Office

OVERSTOCKED SALE

After stocktaking on July 15th we find we are overstocked in many lines of watches, clocks, silverware, cut glass, etc.

These lines are being put on sale in our windows daily at prices less than wholesale cost today.

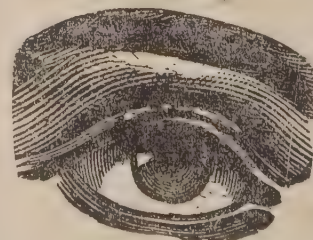
R. A. WRIGHT

LETHBRIDGE'S BIGGEST AND FINEST JEWELRY STORE
1898 BALMORAL BLOCK, LETHBRIDGE 1920

MAIL
ORDERS
forwarded
promptly

The Frank Hedley Drug Co.

Lethbridge, Alberta Canada



F. W. Wilkins

Sight Specialist

SIGHT SPECIALIST

Southard Block,

2nd Avenue South,

Operating our own Lens Grinding Plant.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION

"The Butterfly has wings of gold,
The Firefly wings of flame;
The Bed Bug has no wings at all
But he 'gets there' just the same."
—(Old Song.)
It is to prevent his "Getting There" that

HIGINBOTHAM'S BUG FINISH

was designed, and it "Stops" him instantly.

Used in a spray or atomizer, it destroys Moths, Flies, Mosquitoes; in fact any insect.

35c and 65c

J.D.HIGINBOTHAM & CO., LIMITED

The REXALL Store

Wholesale and Retail Chemists
Alberta's Pioneer Druggists

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COMPLETE REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF IRRIGATION

RECLAMATION IS BIG SUBJECT CONGRESS HERE WILL DISCUSS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Lethbridge is the mecca of irrigationists today. Experts of continent-wide reputation, and farmers from every corner of the south who are determined that before they are through there will be a reclamation policy that will result in every available acre in Western Canada being put "under the ditch" are gathered together this afternoon for the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which every officer of the association looks upon as fraught with possibilities of the greatest importance.

With the fate of the Lethbridge Northern, so far as financing the project is concerned, hanging in the balance, the deliberations of the convention and the action to be taken on the question of government aid for irrigation construction is being watched by many agencies — governments, railway companies and commercial institutions. B. C. delegates also are greatly interested in the question of aid for this Alberta irrigation scheme, for they have thousands of acres in that province yet to be put under the ditch. Alberta's solution will point the way to their solution.

Then the Saskatchewan delegates, who are here in some numbers from the southwestern portion of the province, are deeply interested too. The farmers in the Cypress Hills district have a number of big reservoir irrigation schemes which can be financed if the Alberta schemes are financed. What the governments do for the Lethbridge Northern will point the way to the Cypress Hills farmers.

The Largest Yet

The convention is by far the largest in point of attendance ever held here. There are more delegates from remote points and there are five times as many actual farmers in attendance as was the case last year at Medicine Hat. The "Hat" delegation is led by Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer, who is fighting for more irrigation in the south. There are delegations of farmers from every point in Southern Alberta where there is a possibility of getting an irrigation scheme, from Etzikom to Pincher Creek, and from Carmangay to the boundary.

Lieut.-Governor's Welcome

The afternoon session was called to order by Vice-President Marnoch, in the absence of Hon. Duncan Marshall, president of the organization. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brett graced the opening with his presence, and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the province. His Worship Mayor Hardie then issued a cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city of Lethbridge, and the fourteenth annual congress was off to a flying start.

The Secretary's Report

Secretary Colley was a busy man during the forenoon, registering delegates and seeing to it that the program was smoothly arranged. His annual report tells of the activities of the association since the last convention. Financially the institution is in good shape with over \$2,500 balance in the bank, ready to carry on the battles of the irrigationists. The new irrigation legislation, the question of the division of the waters of international rivers in Montana and Alberta and other important matters occupied the attention of the executive during the year according to his report. A new departure of the executive is the decision to issue the monthly "Irrigation Review" dealing with the activities of the Association and irrigation in general. This is the first purely irrigation publication in the Dominion and promises to be widely read by irrigation farmers all over the west.

Delegates Present

Of the executive, the following have arrived in the city and registered at the local Board of Trade rooms: F. H. Peters, Calgary; Grote Stirling, Kelowna, B. C.; William Pearce, Calgary, and James Colley, secretary, Calgary.

Delegates who have registered so far include: R. G. Newton, Hazelmer, B. C.; B. C. Milne, Lacombe; J. D. Smith, Edmonton; Dr. J. D. Wyatt, Mark Bailey, Macleod; Joseph Glenn, Indian Head, Sask.; Capt. T. S. Acheson, C. P. R., Winnipeg; O. E. Fisher, Penticton, B. C.; C. W. Peterson, J. W. MacLean, Brooks; A. C. W. Lett, Winnipeg; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge; R. J. Ferris, Victoria, B. C.; A. P. Fiske, Metiskow, Alta.; G. R. Carson, Metiskow; J. A. McColl, Youngstown, Alta.; Ernest Davis, Victoria, B. C.; J. C. Dufresne, Penticton, B. C.; Alderman Frank Freeze, Calgary; J. R. Royer and H. J. Schiebler, Gem, Alta.; Walter Huckvale, acting mayor, Medicine Hat; W. A. Porteous, Taber; Ernest R. Vickery, Taber; L. C. Charlesworth, Edmonton; William Pearce, Calgary; A. L. Ford, Calgary; R. N. Helmer, Summerland, B. C.; Ed. Popham, Barons; W. H. Snell, Barons; R. Urch, Monarch; D. B. Handy, Monarch, Alta.; Ten Sander, L. H. Haskins, Calgary.

merce, Alta.; W. E. Deckard, Bassano; L. H. Spackman and A. E. Fawns, Stirling; H. McIntosh, Macleod; W. J. Winning, Winnipeg; A. R. McFadden, Macleod; Norman Nelson and George Sorgard, Turin, Alta.; Grote Stirling, Kelowna, B. C.; M. Caldwell and J. Bannan, Warner; Fen Martin, Maple Creek; J. A. Cammart, Strathmore; J. McPherson, Regina; J. R. C. Macredde, Moose Jaw; T. J. McDonald, Swift Current; Earl Harker, D. T. Fowler, Christina Jensen, W. H. Hendley, Wm. Crookston and D. H. Bingham, Magrath; H. M. Shaw, Macleod; Don Malo, Taber; J. Davidson and J. Jackson, Milk River; J. G. Knight, Vernon, B. C.; Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer, M.L.A., Medicine Hat; William Couzens, Medicine Hat; C. Beatty, Walsh; H. J. Badgett, Victoria, Sask.; A. B. Muir, Calgary; E. E. Eisenhauer, Coaldale.

Many more delegates arrived on the afternoon train from Calgary and other points north.

Mr. Marnoch's Address

Following is President Marnoch's address in opening the convention. In the absence of the President of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, it becomes my pleasant duty as first vice-president, to take the chair at this, our fourteenth annual convention. I feel sure that if anyone regrets more than we do the absence of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, it is our Alberta Minister of Agriculture himself, but unfortunately he was not able, owing to his illness earlier in the year, to arrange his trip to Great Britain so as to be back in time to be present here today.

This is the third occasion on which it has been the good fortune of Lethbridge to house the convention, and we are particularly indebted to our British Columbia friends that they should have foregone their rights to the gathering this year; which they were very willing to do, so that this meeting might mark, as we believe it will, a most important milestone on the road towards further irrigation development in Canada.

Increasing Usefulness

The association has been increasing in usefulness every year since its inception in 1907. The earlier meetings were more largely taken up with the consideration of engineering questions, but as the years have gone on, we have come closer and closer to the consideration of actual farming operations; and, as you will see from our present program, we desire to look at irrigation in its place as only one of the branches of the great industry of agriculture.

A New Tack

We are setting out today on another tack on the long voyage to the discovery of Nature's secrets; and a considerable part of our program is devoted to the search for some of the main truths that may help in solving our dry farming problems. With the aid of President Jardine who has been good enough to come all the long way from his duties in the Kansas State Agricultural College; President John Bracken of the Manitoba Agricultural College; E. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for our sister province of Saskatchewan; and Prof. Wyatt of our Alberta College of Agriculture, and our own local talent, we look forward to adding greatly to our stores of practical knowledge within the next two days.

This same search has been going forward recently at two important conferences that have preceded this — first, that at Swift Current called by the Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, and second, that at Winnipeg, called by the Commission of Conservation of Canada. The truth will stand, we hope, still further revealed at this conference; and then we shall have clearly before us the stated problems for certain areas, and each may then work out its own salvation. There are no royal roads, no easy and comprehensive remedies; but we are not without hope that by the wise guidance and help of our agricultural and financial advisers and governmental forces, we may find that by combinations of remedies, we may thoroughly conquer all our difficulties, if only we will set out manfully to apply them.

Feed Our Soils

It took our ancestors a long time to find out that they could get more out of animals by feeding them than by killing them for the sake of their hides; and it seems that we are still quite a long way from realization of the fact that we can get far more off our western prairies by feeding them than by flaying them. And they are high-spirited soils for production if we only treat them rightly; and high-spirited, too, as we painfully know, for destruction if we don't. They need to be watered and fed to get the best out of them. When nature watered them bountifully in 1915 we know what they produced — phenomenal crops. When we flayed them in the following years, in the over-stress of war-time production, we know what they produced — soil-drifting and weeds; not only in Southern Alberta, although our troubles have been more serious here, but all over the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well.

how to get crops continuously off land without putting something back, has not yet been solved; for we find that as the fibre becomes worked out by cultivation, we have to look out for means at least to put that fibre back. On land that cannot get irrigation water, it may look to be a hard task, but it is not impossible, I think you will learn from your consultations with our visitors.

Failures of the Past

Some of those who came to farm in Western Canada in the early days failed in their attempt—it is well to be reminded that the country around Moose Jaw, for instance, was home-steaded no less than three times. Yet our forefathers in farming in this country overcame even greater difficulties than those we have encountered; of those pioneers and their wives and families, surely it may be said that "oak and triple brass were the harness of their hearts." The fibre in some of our soils may be worked out for the time being, but the moral and physical fibre of our men and women is still strong, and without doubt will enable us to get the fibre put back in the soil.

Irrigation Farming

I have said very little about irrigation farming. The tale is easily told, and you will see it yourselves tomorrow afternoon when you go on the trip that has been planned. It is a continuously profitable business. If profitably practised its operations just naturally take care of the continuance of soil fertility. What we all want about irrigation farming is more of it! The tension of our feelings has been greatly relieved during the past few days, since W. A. Buchanan, M. P., has brought us the welcome news that Father. (The Alberta Government) is to sit down at last with Grandfather. (The Dominion Government) to talk over the matter of financing the Lethbridge Northern boys. Our feeling all along has been that they together can lay plans to get things started, so that our first public irrigation project may move forward. We are all sure enough from actual experience that the Lethbridge Northern farmers will make good and profitable use of the water from the Old Man River, just as soon as ever they can get it on their farms; and that even if prices for farm produce should fall to pre-war levels, they can pay all the capital cost of \$50.00 per acre and the interest charges with one-seventh of their steady annual produce. Then with the establishment of this key-stone project for further irrigation development right in the midst of an area from which irrigation farms made a production of \$55 an acre gross yield last year, we shall look confidently forward to making use of all the waters that are available, as we know, for nearly half a million acres more of the lands in this district.

A prophetic voice might very well recall to everyone at this convention, Milton's lines:

"Accuse not Nature; she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine."

Vision of the Future

Some time must elapse yet before, even the first 100,000 acres under the proposed Lethbridge Northern project will have water running in the canals; still longer perhaps before that project can be extended to its limits, to cover perhaps 200,000 acres in all. But a wise old pioneer in this country is fond of saying to me from time to time, "When things begin to happen in the West, they happen fast." So it may not be very long before the United and Lone Rock and South Macleod districts are distributing the waters of the Belly or Waterton rivers over their 80,000 acres. Then the country to the south and east of Lethbridge, may presently add 300,000 acres to the 120,000 acres that have gradually been put "under the ditch" during the past 20 years around Coaldale, Raymond, Magrath, Lethbridge and Taber. If only the questions now under discussion between the United States and Canada as to the division of the waters of the St. Mary's and Milk Rivers can be happily settled by the International Joint Commission, possibly by some mutual arrangements looking to the establishment of great common reservoirs.

Looking farther afield, we see the development of irrigation farming almost immediately taking shape north-east of Lethbridge, on the 200,000 acres of the Canada Land & Irrigation Company; and we are glad to note the almost daily progress towards further cultivation on the 600,000 acres under water on the great projects already established under irrigation by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

William Pearce's Vision

And our far-sighted pioneer William Pearce, who had the vision to foresee nearly all of these developments will yet, we hope, continue to renew his youth so that he may see the water running down the backbone of this Province of Alberta for its regeneration, with a little to spare for the mid-southern portion of the Province of Saskatchewan. We see now the promise of the further development of the many small projects in the southeastern part of Saskatchewan; and the likelihood of the quick inception of a larger project than any presently existing there in that same region; south of Maple Creek.

Fruit farming and dairy farming under irrigation continues to make rapid progress in British Columbia; so that the promising field for the continuing and increasing usefulness of the Western Canada Irrigation Association is assured of an interesting future.

In the meanwhile, it will be the pleasant business of all of us to con-

vention at Medicine Hat was most successful, both from the point of view of attendance and in the results derived from it. There has been a noticeable advance in the interest shown in irrigation during the last twelve months, which to some extent has been due to the educational work of the association.

Last year's convention having been held in Alberta, this year's should have been held in British Columbia or Saskatchewan but in view of the big movement for irrigation extension in Southern Alberta each of these provinces renounced its right to the place of meeting in favor of Lethbridge. It was agreed that the holding of this year's convention at Lethbridge—in the very heart of the country requiring irrigation extension—and for two years in succession in Southern Alberta, would greatly promote this movement, and would also further the cause of irrigation in Western Canada generally, better than if the convention were held elsewhere. The action of the British Columbia and Saskatchewan delegates in foregoing their rights in the place of meeting was very sportsmanlike and is deserving of commendation.

A number of important resolutions were passed at Medicine Hat convention. All of these were forwarded to the parties concerned and were duly acknowledged. The object of most of the resolutions was to induce action on the part of the provincial and Dominion governments in connection with irrigation extension in various parts of the West. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Ministers of the Alberta and Dominion governments with regard to certain responsibilities in connection with the supply of water for irrigation. This committee met the Premier of Alberta at Edmonton and was saved a journey to Ottawa by the visit to the West of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion government. The visit of Messrs. Meighen and Calder was no doubt to some extent due to the strong feeling displayed at last year's convention, and to the resolutions passed there, as well as the general condition of the country. Both ministers were much impressed by what they saw in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta and by the contrast in the appearance of the irrigated and non-irrigated land.

Irrigation Acts Passed

Acts of Parliament in connection with irrigation have been passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Alberta and Saskatchewan and include the new Irrigation District Act, the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Act in Alberta, and the Irrigation District Act in Saskatchewan. Petitions for these acts were the subject of resolutions at last year's convention. The files relating to these resolutions passed at Medicine Hat last August are here and may be seen by delegates desiring to examine them.

The International Rivers

This association has had the matter of the settlement of the division of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers constantly before it. At a meeting of the Executive last February letters were drafted and forwarded to the chairman of the International Joint Commission and the Acting Prime Minister urging that a decision respecting the division of these waters between Canada and the United States be arrived at without delay. To this correspondence Sir George Foster who was Acting Prime Minister at the time replied that the matter was engaging the attention of the Commission and the government and it was hoped that a decision would be reached at an early date. C. A. Magrath, the chairman of the Canadian Section wrote that the Commission was equally anxious to get the matter disposed of as soon as possible. On April 12, the Director of Reclamation Service, Mr. E. F. Drake, intimated that a re-argument of the case was to be begun at Ottawa at the beginning of the following month and on April 17, Mr. Drake advised that the Commission had been urged to give a decision as speedily as possible on the questions of the interpretation of the treaty under which the waters of these rivers are apportioned and it was anticipated that definite action would not be long delayed.

Publish "Irrigation Review"

The addresses of last year's convention have all been published in pamphlet form. Altogether eleven addresses have been printed and most of the copies distributed, but there is still a small number of each available. The printing and distribution of each address separately has proved very popular, and at a meeting of your Executive last February it was decided to go a step further and publish a monthly periodical which would serve as a record of the progress of irrigation in Western Canada. The first issue of the journal, which was named the "Irrigation Review" was published in April. The sheet is a very modest one, but it is intended that its size shall be increased when occasion warrants, and it is proposed to publish the addresses of this convention in the various issues of the "Review" instead of separately as during the last year. We will thus have a fair-sized publication which it is hoped will contain much information of value to irrigationists and those interested in irrigation in a general way.

Finances in Good Shape

The financial position of the association is good. An interim financial statement has been prepared which shows a total expenditure of \$2,431.23. The usual grants from the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Dominion were received and the thanks of the association are due to the Ministers

DESIRE OF FARMERS FOR MORE IRRIGATION SHOULD BE T SIGNAL FOR GOVERN

That Is Keynote Struck By Lieut.-Gov. Brett
ing Delegates to Irrigation Congress—
Great Question Before People of Alberta
ent Time—W. A. Buchanan, M.P.,
ing Session Urges Extension a
Economic and Development
Policy

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The pulsating desires of the farmers and others in Southern Alberta, that individual and collective action to get irrigation going should find its counterpart in practical action on the part of the responsible executive found its expression in the declaration of Lieutenant-Governor Brett, in opening the fourteenth convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at the Colonial Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. His Honor expressed the belief that the result of these labors would convince the several governments of the necessity of bringing these aspirations to the desired accomplishment.

It was a thronged gathering of farmers and citizens, here and there sprinkled with prominent irrigationists, that faced his Honor when at the invitation of Mr. G. R. Marnoch, who presided at the meeting, he was called on for his address. Supporting his honor on the platform were Mayor Hardie, Senator DeVeber, Hugh Shaw, M.P. for Macleod, W. A. Buchanan, M.P. for Lethbridge, J. Kemmis, M.L.A. of Pincher Creek, Laurence Peterson, chairman of the irrigation executive, Grote Stirling of Vernon, member of the executive, and James Colley, secretary.

Lieut.-Governor Brett

His Honor expressed the great pleasure he had always felt in coming down to Lethbridge. "It is a privilege," he continued, "and an honor to be asked to open the most important convention yet held in the province, having for its purpose the stimulating of the efforts of people towards an end that cannot fail to bring benefit to the province." He considered it a matter of congratulation to note the interest taken in irrigation here over the border. The fact that they are so interested is a proof of the splendid spirit that he believed existed between the two countries. It is gratifying to find the same endeavor to benefit in a common pursuit. "I am sure that the people of Alberta and those on this part of the province, in holding the convention here, grasp the possibilities for visitors to see what irrigation has already done locally. With what has been done the district should be enthused over the prospects of irrigation and use further effort to get further extensions.

Will Convince Governments

"It is quite proper," said his Honor, "for this convention to be held here, because just at the present time the question of irrigation is a great question for governments and citizens. I trust that the result of your labors will convince the several governments to do something so that your aspirations will be accomplished. No effort can be better directed than to improve the chances of products of the soil. You have demonstrated here that Southern Alberta can be made into a garden. With irrigation there can be no better place to live in than Southern Alberta."

Colonization

The Lieutenant-Governor went on to speak of the colonization scheme which he calculated would do a great deal of good. Something like a million had left the Dominion. The business is to find out why they had left. Finding out why people had left and remedying the reasons was just as important a matter as that of bringing people in. It has been discovered that some had left because they could not get water. It should be everybody's endeavor to see that the cause of these people moving are removed. "I congratulate," he concluded, "the people of this part of the province in the persistency they have shown for obtaining their object in the way of irrigation. No one can say you do not know what you want."

Mayor's Welcome

Mayor Hardie in tendering the convention the welcome of the city, said that it was not so long ago that they had met in a smaller hall when conditions were not so propitious as they are today. But since then the rains have come, and gloom and melancholy have been removed. He trusted, however, that present optimism would not let down the enthusiasm for irrigation. We are dependent for the future on irrigation. With irrigation Southern Alberta would be the most prosperous garden spot of the world.

His Worship complimented Mr. Marnoch on the persistency he has shown in the matter of irrigation. His efforts were entirely unselfish and with no remuneration. He asked the meeting to "back him up to the last ditch." I notice, said the mayor, "that Premier Stewart has arranged for the C. P. R. to take over the Edmonton and Dunvegan railway. We are glad of that for the prosperity of the north. We were satisfied with

Following the mayor the reporter Marnoch and Secretary Peterson to the meeting. The irrigation Peters constitution of the with a few verbal dorse by the me

Silos are a very interesting of G. H. Hutton Agriculture and P. R., on "Silos" much talked of, boosted by the firm faith in its. The silo, said M solution of many lems of the west majority of the s ived with silo c able to fill it h been the disastr the latter part of 1920. T would solve the taining of soil f vide for a large class of livestock have been much irrigation can be be success with l silos.

Will Dou Silos, continue double the stock the land. They w tented people, m homes, larger schools. Silos a much this year as They were easier were understandi building, partic Quite a large v ected for the on

Silage Taking up the Mr. Hutton refer The silage crop cellent where co fully grown. But northern Alberta katchewan corn v Peas and oats e an excellent sila feeding values p superior to corn a Alberta and nor There were othe falta, sweet clide which were used last convention. had heard of a f sian thistle. He this should not b

Sunflower Coming to the ton said that so was discussed at the New York Ex was tried out feasible. The st not suitable for by subsequent t changed, and the highly regarded, periments made, sunflower compa ably with corn. it was found th outted the stand creased the yiel sical condition c agricultural bulle it was stated th so successful fo proper that the g for this purpose ued in a comm

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Silos Mr. R. J. Ferri Demonstrator, D ture, Victoria, r paign for silos in there were betw department itse silos. Silos at C did not understa baign of educati had altered this been taught the crop when it sh age. The depart silos, with one demonstrated how ed and how the

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF IRRIGATION CONVENTION

BIG PRESS SCUSS

how to get crops continuously off land without putting something back, has not yet been solved; for we find that as the fibre becomes worked out by cultivation, we have to look out for means at least to put that fibre back. On land that cannot get irrigation water, it may look to be a hard task, but it is not impossible, I think you will learn from your consultations with our visitors.

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Some of those who came to farm in Western Canada in the early days failed in their attempt—it is well to be reminded that the country around Moose Jaw, for instance, was home-steaded no less than three times. Yet our forefathers in farming in this country overcame even greater difficulties than those we have encountered; of those pioneers and their wives and families, surely it may be said that "oak and triple brass were the harness of their hearts." The fibre in some of our soils may be worked out for the time being, but the moral and physical fibre of our men and women is still strong, and without doubt will enable us to get the fibre put back in the soil.

Irrigation Farming

I have said very little about irrigation farming. The tale is easily told, and you will see it yourselves tomorrow afternoon when you go on the trip that has been planned. It is a continuously profitable business. If profitably practised its operations just naturally take care of the continuance of soil fertility. What we all want about irrigation farming is more of it! The tension of our feelings has been greatly relieved during the past few days, since W. A. Buchanan, M. P., has brought us the welcome news that Father, (The Alberta Government) is to sit down at last with Grandfather, (The Dominion Government) to talk over the matter of financing the Lethbridge Northern boys. Our feeling all along has been that they together can lay plans to get things started, so that our first public irrigation project may move forward. We are all sure enough from actual experience that the Lethbridge Northern farmers will make good and profitable use of the water from the Old Man River, just as soon as ever they can get it on their farms; and that even if prices for farm produce should fall to pre-war levels, they can pay all the capital cost of \$50.00 per acre and the interest charges with one-seventh of their steady annual produce. Then with the establishment of this key-stone project for further irrigation development right in the midst of an area from which irrigation farms made a production of \$55 an acre gross yield last year, we shall look confidently forward to making use of all the waters that are available, as we know, for nearly half a million acres more of the lands in this district.

A prophetic voice might very well recall to everyone at this convention, Milton's lines:

"Accuse not Nature; she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine."

Vision of the Future

Some time must elapse yet before even the first 100,000 acres under the proposed Lethbridge Northern project will have water running in the canals; still longer perhaps before that project can be extended to its limits, to cover perhaps 200,000 acres in all. But a wise old pioneer in this country is fond of saying to me from time to time, "When things begin to happen in the West, they happen fast." So it may not be very long before the United and Lone Rock and South Macleod districts are distributing the waters of the Belly or Waterton rivers over their 80,000 acres. Then the country to the south and east of Lethbridge, may presently add 300,000 acres to the 120,000 acres that have gradually been put "under the ditch" during the past 20 years around Coal-dale, Raymond, Magrath, Lethbridge and Taber. If only the questions now under discussion between the United States and Canada as to the division of the waters of the St. Mary's and Milk Rivers can be happily settled by the International Joint Commission, possibly by some mutual arrangements looking to the establishment of great common reservoirs.

Looking farther afield, we see the development of irrigation farming almost immediately taking shape northeast of Lethbridge, on the 200,000 acres of the Canada Land & Irrigation Company; and we are glad to note the almost daily progress towards further cultivation on the 600,000 acres under water on the great projects already established under irrigation by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

William Pearce's Vision

And our far-sighted pioneer William Pearce, who had the vision to foresee nearly all of these developments will yet, we hope, continue to renew his youth so that he may see the water running down the backbone of this Province of Alberta for its regeneration, with a little to spare for the mid-southern portion of the Province of Saskatchewan. We see now the promise of the further development of the many small projects in the southeastern part of Saskatchewan; and the likelihood of the quick inception of a larger project than any presently existing there in that same region; south of Maple Creek.

Fruit farming and dairy farming under irrigation continues to make rapid progress in British Columbia; so that the promising field for the continuing and increasing usefulness of the Western Canada Irrigation Association is assured of an interesting future.

In the meanwhile, it will be the pleasant business of all of us to consider and apply the best methods that we can for the development of the land, and those all too

convention at Medicine Hat was most successful, both from the point of view of attendance and in the results derived from it. There has been a noticeable advance in the interest shown in irrigation during the last twelve months, which to some extent has been due to the educational work of the association.

Last year's convention having been held in Alberta, this year's should have been held in British Columbia or Saskatchewan but in view of the big movement for irrigation extension in Southern Alberta each of these provinces renounced its right to the place of meeting in favor of Lethbridge. It was agreed that the holding of this year's convention at Lethbridge—in the very heart of the country requiring irrigation extension—and for two years in succession in Southern Alberta, would greatly promote this movement, and would also further the cause of irrigation in Western Canada generally, better than if the convention were held elsewhere. The action of the British Columbia and Saskatchewan delegates in foregoing their rights in the place of meeting was very sportsmanlike and is deserving of commendation.

A number of important resolutions were passed at Medicine Hat convention. All of these were forwarded to the parties concerned and were duly acknowledged. The object of most of the resolutions was to induce action on the part of the provincial and Dominion governments in connection with irrigation extension in various parts of the West. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Ministers of the Alberta and Dominion governments with regard to certain responsibilities in connection with the supply of water for irrigation. This committee met the Premier of Alberta at Edmonton and was saved a journey to Ottawa by the visit to the West of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion government. The visit of Messrs. Meighen and Calder was no doubt to some extent due to the strong feeling displayed at last year's convention, and to the resolutions passed there, as well as the general condition of the country. Both ministers were much impressed by what they saw in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta and by the contrast in the appearance of the irrigated and non-irrigated land.

Acts of Parliament in Connection with Irrigation

Acts of Parliament in connection with irrigation have been passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Alberta and Saskatchewan and include the new Irrigation District Act, the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Act in Alberta, and the Irrigation District Act in Saskatchewan. Petitions for these acts were the subject of resolutions passed at Medicine Hat last August are here and may be seen by delegates desiring to examine them.

The International Rivers

This association has had the matter of the settlement of the division of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers constantly before it. At a meeting of the Executive last February letters were drafted and forwarded to the chairman of the International Joint Commission and the Acting Prime Minister urging that a decision respecting the division of these waters between Canada and the United States be arrived at without delay. To this correspondence Sir George Foster who was Acting Prime Minister at the time replied that the matter was engaging the attention of the Commission and the government and it was hoped that a decision would be reached at an early date. C. A. Magrath, the chairman of the Canadian Section wrote that the Commission was equally anxious to get the matter disposed of as soon as possible. On April 12, the Director of Reclamation Service, Mr. E. F. Drake, intimated that a re-argument of the case was to be begun at Ottawa at the beginning of the following month, and on April 17, Mr. Drake advised that the Commission had been urged to give a decision as speedily as possible on the questions of the interpretation of the treaty under which the waters of these rivers are apportioned and it was anticipated that definite action would not be long delayed.

Publish "Irrigation Review"

The addresses of last year's convention have all been published in pamphlet form. Altogether eleven addresses have been printed and most of the copies distributed, but there is still a small number of each available. The printing and distribution of each address separately has proved very popular, and at a meeting of our Executive last February it was decided to go a step further and publish a monthly periodical which would serve as a record of the progress of irrigation in Western Canada. The first issue of the journal, which was named the "Irrigation Review" was published in April. The sheet is a very modest one, but it is intended that its size shall be increased when occasion warrants, and it is proposed to publish the addresses of this convention in the various issues of the "Review" instead of separately as during the last year. We will thus have a fair-sized publication which it is hoped will contain much information of value to irrigationists and those interested in irrigation in a general way.

Finances in Good Shape

The financial position of the association is good. An interim financial statement has been prepared which shows a total expenditure of \$2,431.23. The usual grants from the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Dominion were received and the thanks of the association are due to the Ministers who have recognized these grants.

DESIRE OF FARMERS FOR MORE IRRIGATION SHOULD BE THE SIGNAL FOR GOVERNMENT AID

That Is Keynote Struck By Lieut.-Gov. Brett in Welcoming Delegates to Irrigation Congress—Irrigation Is Great Question Before People of Alberta at Present Time—W. A. Buchanan, M.P., at Evening Session Urges Extension as Best Economic and Development Policy

(From Thursday's Daily).

The pulsating desires of the farmers and others in Southern Alberta, that individual and collective action to get irrigation going should find its counterpart in practical action on the part of the responsible executive found its expression in the declaration of Lieutenant-Governor Brett, in opening the fourteenth convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at the Colonial Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. His Honor expressed the belief that the result of these labors would convince the several governments of the necessity of bringing these aspirations to the desired accomplishment.

It was a thronged gathering of farmers and citizens, here and there sprinkled with prominent irrigationists, that faced his Honor when at the invitation of Mr. C. R. Marnoch, who presided at the meeting, he was called on for his address. Supporting his honor on the platform were Mayor Hardie, Senator DeVeber, Hugh Shaw, M.P. for Macleod, W. A. Buchanan, M.P. for Lethbridge, J. Kemmis, M.L.A. of Pincher Creek, Laurence Peterson, chairman of the irrigation executive, Grote Stirling of Vernon, member of the executive, and James Colley, secretary.

Lieut.-Governor Brett

His Honor expressed the great pleasure he had always felt in coming down to Lethbridge. "It is a privilege," he continued, "and an honor to be asked to open the most important convention yet held in the province, having for its purpose the stimulating of the efforts of people towards an end that cannot fail to bring benefit to the province." He considered it a matter of congratulation to note the interest taken in irrigation here over the border. The fact that they are so interested is a proof of the splendid spirit that he believed existed between the two countries. It is gratifying to find the same endeavor to benefit in a common pursuit. "I am sure that the people of Alberta and those on this part of the province, in holding the convention here, grasp the possibilities for visitors to see what irrigation has already done locally. With what has been done the district should be enthused over the prospects of irrigation and use further effort to get further extensions."

Will Convince Governments

"It is quite proper," said his Honor, "for this convention to be held here, because just at the present time the question of irrigation is a great question for governments and citizens. I trust that the result of your labors will convince the several governments to do something so that your aspirations will be accomplished. No effort can be better directed than to improve the chances of products of the soil. You have demonstrated here that Southern Alberta can be made into a garden. With irrigation there can be no better place to live in than Southern Alberta."

Colonization

The Lieutenant-Governor went on to speak of the colonization scheme which he calculated would do a great deal of good. Something like a million had left the Dominion. The business is to find out why they had left. Finding out why people had left and remedying the reasons was just as important a matter as that of bringing people in. It has been discovered that some had left because they could not get water. It should be everybody's endeavor to see that the cause of these people moving are removed. "I congratulate," he concluded, "the people of this part of the province in the persistency they have shown for obtaining their object in the way of irrigation. No one can say you do not know what you want."

Mayor's Welcome

Mayor Hardie in tendering the convention the welcome of the city, said that it was not so long ago that they had met in a smaller hall when conditions were not so propitious as they are today. But since then the rains have come, and gloom and melancholy have been removed. He trusted, however, that present optimism would not let down the enthusiasm for irrigation. We are dependent for the future on irrigation. With irrigation Southern Alberta would be the most prosperous garden spot of the world.

His Worship complimented Mr. Marnoch on the persistency he has shown in the matter of irrigation. His efforts were entirely unselfish and with no remuneration. He asked the meeting to "back him up to the last ditch." I notice, said the mayor, "that Premier Stewart has arranged for the C. P. R. to take over the Edmonton and Dunvegan railway. We are glad of that for the prosperity of the north. We were satisfied with the guarantees made by the govern-

Following the welcome of the mayor the reports of Chairman Marnoch and Secretary Colley were given to the meeting. Commissioner of Irrigation Peters submitted the new constitution of the Association which, with a few verbal alterations was endorsed by the meeting.

Silos and Livestock

A very interesting address was that of G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, C. P. R., on "Silos and Silage." The much talked of sunflower silage was boosted by the Professor who had a firm faith in its uses for the purpose. The silo, said Mr. Hutton, was the solution of many of the feed problems of the western country. If the majority of the farmers had been provided with silo capacity and had been able to fill it there would not have been the disastrous feed conditions of the latter part of 1919 and the early part of 1920. The erection of silos would solve the question of the maintaining of soil fertility. It will provide for a large number of the better class of livestock. Irrigation and silos have been much in common. Where irrigation can be practised there will be success with livestock, and so with silos.

Will Double Capacity

Silos, continued the speaker, will double the stock carrying capacity of the land. They will mean a more contented people, more prosperity, better homes, larger citizenship, better schools. Silos were not costing so much this year as they did a year ago. They were easier to build and people were understanding more about their building, particularly carpenters. Quite a large variety can now be selected for the one that is needed.

Silage Crops

Taking up the question of silos, Mr. Hutton referred to corn ensilage. The silage crop from corn was excellent where corn can be successfully grown. But where tried out in northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan corn was not a success. Peas and oats grown together made an excellent silage crop. In relative feeding values peas and oats were superior to corn as grown in northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan. There were other crops such as alfalfa, sweet clover, and grass mixtures which were used as silage, and at the last convention at Medicine Hat he had heard of a farmer speak of Russian thistle. He saw no reason why this should not be used for silage.

Sunflowers for Silage

Coming to the sunflower, Prof. Hutton said that so long ago as 1882 it was discussed as a silage crop, and at the New York Experimental Station it was tried out and considered not feasible. The stalks of the crop were not suitable for fodder. The opinion by subsequent trials had, however, changed, and the sunflower crop was highly regarded. In Montana, in experiments made, it was found that the sunflower compared more favorably with corn. In the last five years it was found that in feeding value it outdid the standard corn crop. It increased the yield of milk and the physical condition of the cow. In the agricultural bulletin issued in Montana it was stated that the sunflower was so successful for silage and silage proper that the growing of other crops for this purpose should be discontinued in a commercial way.

Adapted to Irrigation

Sunflower was adapted to irrigation land. At Strathmore they had raised 34.6 tons to the acre. On dry land also it could be grown profitably for silage purposes though the yield was not so great. At Scott, in Saskatchewan, with a rainfall of 1.8, the sunflower had yielded 7 tons to the acre and served its use as a fodder crop to the extent that it warranted sending to Edmonton for feed steers. In Montana there had been raised 44.1 tons to the acre. Feeding with sunflower silage in Montana had shown an increase of one and one-third pounds per cow per day and an increase of one per cent in butterfat.

Silos in B. C.

Mr. R. J. Ferris, Silo Instructor and Demonstrator, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, referred to the campaign for silos in existence, but now there were between 700 and 800. The department itself had constructed 30 silos. Silos at first were not popular with the B. C. farmers because they did not understand them, but a campaign of education among the farmers had altered this. The farmers had been taught the exact state of the crop when it should be used for silage. The department in building its silos, with one in each institute, had demonstrated how they should be filled and how they should be built. Farmers as a result were able to build

addresses, Professor Hutton stated that the cost of standard silos amounted to \$1000 each. Freezing, he said, had no effect on silos. The flavor of the sunflower was not transmitted to butter and milk. The sunflower was the coming crop for this district. To a question raised, Mr. Fairfield was of the opinion that alfalfa and sweet clover did not make good silage.

Opened With Prayer

The convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Gore Barrow, and during the afternoon the following committees were appointed:

Resolutions Committee: H. S. Allen, Raymond; Walter Huckvale, Medicine Hat; Grote Stirling, Vernon; W. Fairfield, Lethbridge; Lawrence Peterson, Barnwell.

Credentials: F. Wollaston, Vernon; A. S. Dawson, Calgary; A. R. McFadden, Macleod.

Nominations: D. W. Hays, Medicine Hat; G. S. Herringer, Maple Creek; Grote Stirling, Vernon.

Expressions of regret at not being present and wishing the convention success were received from Senator Loughheed, Premier Stewart, the Toronto Globe, H. Murdoch, secretary of the Water Users' association, Bozeman, Montana; J. S. Dennis, Hon. Mr. Pattullo, Minister of Mines, B. C.

Hon. Archie McLean was present at the convention.

Night Session

Despite the extreme heat the night session in the K. of P. hall was surprisingly well attended. The program was carried out as announced. The paper prepared by Geo. G. Anderson, the eminent irrigation engineer, was read by C. F. Jamieson. All the speakers were given hearty votes of thanks.

Mr. Buchanan's Address

The closing address of the evening was given by W. A. Buchanan, M.P. He has as his subject, "The past present and future of Irrigation around Lethbridge." He began by recalling that the initial irrigation projects in Alberta were installed by the ranchers in a small way in the early days in order to irrigate meadows to provide fodder for livestock. The first Federal Irrigation Act was put on the statute books in 1894, but no real attempt at irrigation development took place until 1899 when the old Galt company commenced the construction of canals in the country around Lethbridge. Though there was some activity on behalf of irrigation development prior to that time, a few seasons of good moisture around 1896 led to the impression that the climate was changing, and that there were to be no more dry years. Subsequent experience proved this conjecture to be untrue; it was soon realized that nothing that man can do can change the climate. Nothing that man can do can increase the natural precipitation, therefore man cannot change the climate, but man can do much to conserve the natural precipitation and make it more useful to him. Moisture conservation has proved very helpful to dry farming, and furthermore, it is quite possible for man by means of storage reservoirs and irrigation canals, to retain water that otherwise would run to waste, and conduct it to dry regions where it can be beneficially used. Man may do a great deal to improve the productivity of dry regions, although he is powerless to actually change the climate.

Irrigation Systems

Proceeding to the discussion of the irrigation situation as it exists at present, Mr. Buchanan pointed out that at the present time there were about one million acres of land actually irrigated, or irrigable from works actually constructed; a further area of approximately 130,000 acres irrigable from works already designated and authorized for construction, and a still further area of 550,000 acres believed to be susceptible to irrigation by works which have been tentatively planned, and the construction of which may be authorized as soon as the necessary financial arrangements can be made. The irrigated area around Lethbridge includes approximately 130,000 acres of land, and about 82,000 acres of this area was irrigated during the season of 1919.

Mr. Buchanan mentioned the systems established by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company along their main line between Calgary and Medicine Hat; and the Canada Land & Irrigation Company system north of the city of Lethbridge. In connection with the latter, it was mentioned that the company owns something over 500,000 acres of land; some 200,000 acres of which can be irrigated from works now constructed or nearing completion.

Mention was made of the considerable development of small irrigation schemes in the Cypress Hills region. There are some 200 privately owned irrigation schemes in that section of the country which provide for the irrigation of approximately 60,000 acres. The water supply comes from small streams which rise in the Cypress Hills. Any considerable further development of irrigation in that region can only be accomplished by the construction of storage reservoirs, and several reservoir sites have already been located by the Reclamation Service; the largest of which is at Cypress Lake.

Mr. Buchanan estimated that at the present time, the total irrigable area of Southern Alberta was 1,070,033 acres; total mileage of canals, 4,477; and total cost of works, \$23,460,375.

Probing Into Future

Dealing with the future, Mr. Buchanan declared that it must be kept in mind that all dry land cannot be irrigated. First, because a good deal of it was not irrigable, and second, because there was only a certain amount

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Current; Earl Har-
er, Christina Jensen.
Wm. Crookston and
agrath; H. M. Shaw,
alo, Taber; J. David-
n, Milk River; J. G.
B. C.; Lieut.-Col. Nel-
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Secretary Colley's Report

The report of Secretary Colley was
then read as follows:
It is my duty to present a report
of the activities of the association
since the thirteenth annual conven-
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movement, and would also further the
cause of irrigation in Western Can-
ada generally, better than if the con-
vention were held elsewhere. The
action of the British Columbia and
Saskatchewan delegates in foregoing
their rights in the place of meeting
was very sportsmanlike and is de-
serving of commendation.

A number of important resolutions
were passed at Medicine Hat conven-
tion. All of these were forwarded to
the parties concerned and were duly
acknowledged. The object of most of
the resolutions was to induce action
on the part of the provincial and Do-
minion governments in connection
with irrigation extension in various
parts of the West. A committee was
appointed to wait upon the Ministers
of the Alberta and Dominion govern-
ments with regard to certain respon-
sibilities in connection with the sup-
ply of water for irrigation. This
committee met the Premier of Al-
berta at Edmonton and was saved a
journey to Ottawa by the visit to the
West of the Minister of the Interior
and the Minister of Immigration and
Colonization of the Dominion govern-
ment. The visit of Messrs. Meighen
and Calder was no doubt to some ex-
tent due to the strong feeling display-
ed at last year's convention, and to
the resolutions passed there, as well
as the general condition of the coun-
try. Both ministers were much im-
pressed by what they saw in the ir-
rigated areas of Southern Alberta and
by the contrast in the appearance of
the irrigated and non-irrigated land.

Irrigation Acts Passed

Acts of Parliament in connection
with irrigation have been passed by
the Legislative Assemblies of Al-
berta and Saskatchewan and include
the new Irrigation District Act, the
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Act
in Alberta, and the Irrigation District
Act in Saskatchewan. Petitions for
these acts were the subject of resolu-
tions at last year's convention. The
files relating to these resolutions
passed at Medicine Hat last August
are here and may be seen by dele-
gates desiring to examine them.

The International Rivers

This association has had the mat-
ter of the settlement of the division
of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers con-
stantly before it. At a meeting of the
Executive last February letters were
drafted and forwarded to the chair-
man of the International Joint Com-
mission and the Acting Prime Min-
ister urging that a decision respecting
the division of these waters between
Canada and the United States be ar-
rived at without delay. To this cor-
respondence Sir George Foster who
was Acting Prime Minister at the
time replied that the matter was en-
gaging the attention of the Commis-
sion and the government and it was
hoped that a decision would be reach-
ed at an early date. C. A. Magrath,
the chairman of the Canadian Section
wrote that the Commission was equal-
ly anxious to get the matter disposed
of as soon as possible. On April 12,
the Director of Reclamation Service,
Mr. E. F. Drake, intimated that a re-
argument of the case was to be begun
at Ottawa at the beginning of the
following month and on April 17, Mr.
Drake advised that the Commission
had been urged to give a decision as
speedily as possible on the questions
of the interpretation of the treaty
under which the waters of these
rivers are apportioned and it was
anticipated that definite action would
not be long delayed.

Publish "Irrigation Review"

The addresses of last year's con-
vention have all been published in
pamphlet form. Altogether eleven ad-
dresses have been printed and most
of the copies distributed, but there
is still a small number of each avail-
able. The printing and distribution
of each address separately has proved
very popular, and at a meeting of
your Executive last February it was
decided to go a step further and pub-
lish a monthly periodical which would
serve as a record of the progress of
irrigation in Western Canada. The
first issue of the journal, which was
named the "Irrigation Review" was
published in April. The sheet is a
very modest one, but it is intended
that its size shall be increased when
occasion warrants, and it is proposed
to publish the addresses of this con-
vention in the various issues of the
"Review" instead of separately as dur-
ing the last year. We will thus have
a fair-sized publication which it is
hoped will contain much information
of value to irrigationists and those
interested in irrigation in a general
way.

Finances in Good Shape

The financial position of the asso-
ciation is good. An interim financial
statement has been prepared which
shows a total expenditure of \$2,431.23.
The usual grants from the govern-
ments of British Columbia, Alberta,
Saskatchewan and the Dominion
were received and the thanks of the
association are due to the Ministers
who have recommended these grants
without which the association would
not be able to carry on its work. The
total amount of the grants received
from the four governments is \$2,500
and the balance on hand when the
books were closed last year was
\$2,652.34. After deducting the amount
of the disbursements there is a bal-
ance on hand at the present time of
\$2,273.72. There are still some small
accounts with this year's work to be
met before the books can be closed,
but these will be disposed of by

IRRIGATION SHOULD BE THE SIGNAL FOR GOVERNMENT AID

That Is Keynote Struck By Lieut.-Gov. Brett in Welcom- ing Delegates to Irrigation Congress—Irrigation Is Great Question Before People of Alberta at Pres- ent Time—W. A. Buchanan, M.P., at Even- ing Session Urges Extension as Best Economic and Development Policy

(From Thursday's Daily).

The pulsating desires of the farm-
ers and others in Southern Alberta,
that individual and collective action
to get irrigation going should find its
counterpart in practical action on the
part of the responsible executive
found its expression in the declara-
tion of Lieutenant-Governor Brett, in
opening the fourteenth convention of
the Western Canada Irrigation Associa-
tion at the Colonial Theatre on
Wednesday afternoon. His Honor ex-
pressed the belief that the result of
these labors would convince the sev-
eral governments of the necessity of
bringing these aspirations to the de-
sired accomplishment.

It was a thronged gathering of farm-
ers and citizens, here and there
sprinkled with prominent irrigation-
ists, that faced his Honor when at the
invitation of Mr. G. R. Marnoch, who
presided at the meeting, he was called
on for his address. Supporting his
honor on the platform were Mayor
Hardie, Senator DeVeber, Hugh
Shaw, M.P. for Macleod, W. A. Buch-
anan, M.P. for Lethbridge, J. Kemmis,
M.L.A. of Pincher Creek, Laurence
Peterson, chairman of the irrigation
executive, Grote Stirling of Vernon,
member of the executive, and James
Colley, secretary.

Lieut.-Governor Brett

His Honor expressed the great
pleasure he had always felt in coming
down to Lethbridge. "It is a privi-
lege," he continued, "and an honor to
be asked to open the most important
convention yet held in the province,
having for its purpose the stimulating
of the efforts of people towards an
end that cannot fail to bring benefit
to the province." He considered it a
matter of congratulation to note the
interest taken in irrigation here over
the border. The fact that they are so
interested is a proof of the splendid
spirit that he believed existed between
the two countries. It is gratifying to
find the same endeavor to benefit in
a common pursuit. "I am sure that
the people of Alberta and those on
this part of the province, in holding
the convention here, grasp the possi-
bilities for visitors to see what ir-
rigation has already done locally. With
what has been done the district should
be enthused over the prospects of
irrigation and use further effort to get
further extensions.

Will Convince Governments

"It is quite proper," said his Honor,
"for this convention to be held here,
because just at the present time the
question of irrigation is a great ques-
tion for governments and citizens. I
trust that the result of your labors
will convince the several governments
to do something so that your aspira-
tions will be accomplished. No ef-
fort can be better directed than to im-
prove the chances of products of the
soil. You have demonstrated here
that Southern Alberta can be made
into a garden. With irrigation there
can be no better place to live in than
Southern Alberta."

Colonization

The Lieutenant-Governor went on
to speak of the colonization scheme
which he calculated would do a great
deal of good. Something like a mil-
lion had left the Dominion. The busi-
ness is to find out why they had left.
Finding out why people had left and
remedying the reasons was just as
important a matter as that of bring-
ing people in. It has been discovered
that some had left because they could
not get water. It should be every-
body's endeavor to see that the cause
of these people moving are removed.
"I congratulate," he concluded, "the
people of this part of the province in
the persistency they have shown for
obtaining their object in the way of
irrigation. No one can say you do not
know what you want."

Mayor's Welcome

Mayor Hardie in tendering the
convention the welcome of the city,
said that it was not so long ago that
they had met in a smaller hall when
conditions were not so propitious as
they are today. But since then the
rains have come, and gloom and mel-
ancholy have been removed. He
trusted, however, that present opti-
mism would not let down the enthusiasm
for irrigation. We are dependent for
the future on irrigation. With irriga-
tion Southern Alberta would be the
most prosperous garden spot of the
world.

His Worship complimented Mr.
Marnoch on the persistency he has
shown in the matter of irrigation. His
efforts were entirely unselfish and
with no remuneration. He asked the
meeting to "back him up to the last
ditch." I notice, said the mayor,
"that Premier Stewart has arranged
for the C. P. R. to take over the Ed-
monton and Dunvegan railway. We
are glad of that for the prosperity of
the north. We were satisfied with
the guarantees made by the govern-
ment for the railways of the north
and with what it has done for the
north and are fondly hoping that the
government will take full consideration
of the needs of the southern people of
guaranteeing the bonds of the irriga-
tion project. "I believe that it will do
this before the convention is over."

August 15th, when an audit will be
made and final statement drawn up.
This statement will be published in
the "Irrigation Review" in due course.

Following the welcome of the
mayor the reports of Chairman Mar-
noch and Secretary Colley were given
to the meeting. Commissioner of Ir-
rigation Peters submitted the new
constitution of the Association which,
with a few verbal alterations was en-
dorsed by the meeting.

Silos and Livestock

A very interesting address was that
of G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of
Agriculture and Animal Industry, C.
P. R., on "Silos and Silage." The
much talked of sunflower silage was
boosted by the Professor who had a
firm faith in its uses for the purpose.
The silo, said Mr. Hutton, was the
solution of many of the feed prob-
lems of the western country. If the
majority of the farmers had been pro-
vided with silo capacity and had been
able to fill it there would not have
been the disastrous feed conditions of
the latter part of 1919 and the early
part of 1920. The erection of silos
would solve the question of the main-
taining of soil fertility. It will pro-
vide for a large number of the better
class of livestock. Irrigation and silos
have been much in common. Where
irrigation can be practised there will
be success with livestock, and so with
silos.

Will Double Capacity

Silos, continued the speaker, will
double the stock carrying capacity of
the land. They will mean a more con-
tented people, more prosperity, better
homes, larger citizenship, better
schools. Silos were not costing so
much this year as they did a year ago.
They were easier to build and people
were understanding more about their
building, particularly carpenters.
Quite a large variety can now be se-
lected for the one that is needed.

Silage Crops

Taking up the question of silos,
Mr. Hutton referred to corn ensilage.
The silage crop from corn was ex-
cellent where corn can be success-
fully grown. But where tried out in
northern Alberta and northern Sas-
katchewan corn was not a success.
Peas and oats grown together made
an excellent silage crop. In relative
feeding values peas and oats were
superior to corn as grown in northern
Alberta and northern Saskatchewan.
There were other crops such as alf-
alfa, sweet clover, and grass mixtures
which were used as silage, and at the
last convention at Medicine Hat he
had heard of a farmer speak of Rus-
sian thistle. He saw no reason why
this should not be used for silage.

Sunflowers for Silage

Coming to the sunflower, Prof. Hut-
ton said that so long ago as 1882 it
was discussed as a silage crop, and at
the New York Experimental Station it
was tried out and considered not
feasible. The stalks of the crop were
not suitable for fodder. The opinion
by subsequent trials had however,
changed, and the sunflower crop was
highly regarded. In Montana, in ex-
periments made, it was found that the
sunflower compared more than favor-
ably with corn. In the last five years
it was found that in feeding value it
outfed the standard corn crop. It in-
creased the yield of milk and the phys-
ical condition of the cow. In the
agricultural bulletin issued in Montana
it was stated that the sunflower was
so successful for soiling and silage
proper that the growing of other crops
for this purpose should be discontin-
ued in a commercial way.

Adapted to Irrigation

Sunflower was adapted to irriga-
tion land. At Strathmore they had
raised 34.6 tons to the acre. On dry
land also it could be grown profit-
ably for silage purposes though the
yield was not so great. At Scott, in
Saskatchewan, with a rainfall of 1.8,
the sunflower had yielded 7 tons to
the acre and served its use as a fod-
der crop to the extent that it war-
ranted sending to Edmonton for feed
steers. In Montana there had been
raised 44.1 tons to the acre. Feeding
with sunflower silage in Montana had
shown an increase of one and one-
third pounds per cow per day and an
increase of one per cent. in butterfat.

Silos in B. C.

Mr. R. J. Ferris, Silo Instructor and
Demonstrator, Department of Agricul-
ture, Victoria, referred to the cam-
paign for silos in existence, but now
there were between 700 and 800. The
department itself had constructed 80
silos. Silos at first were not popular
with the B. C. farmers because they
did not understand them, but a cam-
paign of education among the farmers
had altered this. The farmers had
been taught the exact state of the
crop when it should be used for silage.
The department in building its
silos, with one in each institute, had
demonstrated how they should be filled
and how they should be built. Farm-
ers as a result were able to build
their own silos. The silo could be
built out of ordinary rough lumber,
even without the edges being bevelled.
The feeding value alone would pay
for the construction.

Mr. Ferris proceeded to show that
in Kelowna, where 75,000 pounds of
dry produce were imported in 1919,
the whole situation had been changed
by the building of silos. The silo
cuts the farmer's feed bill in half.

Replies to Questions

In reply to enquiries, after the ad-

coming crop raised. Mr. Fairfield was
of the opinion that alfalfa and sweet
clover did not make good silage.

Opened With Prayer

The convention was opened with
prayer by the Rev. Gore Barrow, and
during the afternoon the following
committees were appointed:

Resolutions Committee: H. S. Al-
len, Raymond; Walter Huckvale, Me-
dicine Hat; Grote Stirling, Vernon;
W. Fairfield, Lethbridge; Lawrence
Peterson, Barnwell.

Credentials: F. Wollaston, Vernon;
A. S. Dawson, Calgary; A. R. McFad-
den, Macleod.

Nominations: D. W. Hays, Medi-
cine Hat; G. S. Herringer, Maple
Creek; Grote Stirling, Vernon.

Expressions of regret at not being
present and wishing the convention
success were received from Senator
Loughheed, Premier Stewart, the Tor-
onto Globe, H. Murdock, secretary of
the Water Users' association, Boze-
man, Montana; J. S. Dennis, Hon. Mr.
Pattulo, Minister of Mines, B. C.

Hon. Archie MacLean was present at
the convention.

Night Session

Despite the extreme heat the night
session in the K. of P. hall was sur-
prisingly well attended. The pro-
gram was carried out as announced.
The paper prepared by Geo. G. Ander-
son, the eminent irrigation engineer,
was read by C. F. Jamieson. All the
speakers were given hearty votes of
thanks.

Mr. Buchanan's Address

The closing address of the evening
was given by W. A. Buchanan, M.P.
He has as his subject, "The past
present and future of Irrigation
around Lethbridge." He began by re-
calling that the initial irrigation pro-
jects in Alberta were installed by the
ranchers in a small way in the early
days in order to irrigate meadows to
provide fodder for livestock. The
first Federal Irrigation Act was put
on the statute books in 1894, but no
real attempt at irrigation develop-
ment took place until 1899 when the
old Galt company commenced the con-
struction of canals in the country
around Lethbridge. Though there
was some activity on behalf of ir-
rigation development prior to that time,
a few seasons of good moisture around
1896 led to the impression that the
climate was changing, and that there
were to be no more dry years. Sub-
sequent experience proved this con-
jecture to be untrue; it was soon real-
ized that nothing that man can do
can change the climate. Nothing that
man can do can increase the natural
precipitation, therefore man cannot
change the climate, but man can do
much to conserve the natural precipi-
tation and make it more useful to
him. Moisture conservation has proved
very helpful to dry farming, and
furthermore, it is quite possible for
man by means of storage reservoirs
and irrigation canals, to retain water
that otherwise would run to waste,
and conduct it to dry regions where
it can be beneficially used. Man may
do a great deal to improve the pro-
ductivity of dry regions, although he
is powerless to actually change the
climate.

Irrigation Systems

Proceeding to the discussion of the
irrigation situation as it exists at pre-
sent, Mr. Buchanan pointed out that
at the present time there were about
one million acres of land actually
irrigated, or irrigable from works ac-
tually constructed; a further area of
approximately 130,000 acres irrigable
from works already designated and
authorized for construction, and a
still further area of 550,000 acres be-
lieved to be susceptible to irrigation
by works which have been tentatively
planned, and the construction of
which may be authorized as soon as
the necessary financial arrangements
can be made. The irrigated area
around Lethbridge includes approxi-
mately 130,000 acres of land, and
about 82,000 acres of this area was
irrigated during the season of 1919.

Mr. Buchanan mentioned the sys-
tems established by the Canadian
Pacific Railway Company along their
main line between Calgary and Medi-
cine Hat; and the Canada Land &
Irrigation Company system north of
the city of Lethbridge. In connection
with the latter, it was mentioned that
the company owns something over
500,000 acres of land; some 200,000
acres of which can be irrigated from
works now constructed or nearing
completion.

Mention was made of the consid-
erable development of small irrigation
schemes in the Cypress Hills region.
There are some 200 privately owned
irrigation schemes in that section of
the country which provide for the
irrigation of approximately 60,000
acres. The water supply comes from
small streams which rise in the Cy-
press Hills. Any considerable further
development of irrigation in that re-
gion can only be accomplished by
the construction of storage reservoirs,
and several reservoir sites have al-
ready been located by the Reclama-
tion service; the largest of which is
at Cypress Lake.

Mr. Buchanan estimated that at the
present time, the total irrigable area
of Southern Alberta was 1,070,033
acres; total mileage of canals, 4,477;
and total cost of works, \$23,460,375.

Probing Into Future

Dealing with the future, Mr. Buch-
anan declared that it must be kept in
mind that all dry land cannot be ir-
rigated. First, because a good deal of
it was not irrigable, and second, be-
cause there was only a certain amount
of water available for irrigation. In
the southern sections of Alberta and
Saskatchewan he understood that
there were from ten to fifteen million
acres of land suitable for irrigation,
but his information was that under
most favorable circumstances, it was
not likely that much more than five
million acres of land could be ir-
rigated by the gravity systems. The
bulk of the farming, as will be under-
stood, will have to be carried on un-
der the dry farming system.

(Continued on Page Nine).

SUBJECT CONGRESS HERE WILL DISCUSS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Lethbridge is the mecca of irrigationists today. Experts of continent-wide reputation, and farmers from every corner of the south who are determined that before they are through there will be a reclamation policy that will result in every available acre in Western Canada being put "under the ditch" are gathered together this afternoon for the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which every officer of the association looks upon as fraught with possibilities of the greatest importance.

With the fate of the Lethbridge Northern, so far as financing the project is concerned, hanging in the balance, the deliberations of the convention and the action to be taken on the question of government aid for irrigation construction is being watched by many agencies — governments, railway companies and commercial institutions. B. C. delegates also are greatly interested in the question of aid for this Alberta irrigation scheme, for they have thousands of acres in that province yet to be put under the ditch. Alberta's solution will point the way to their solution.

Then the Saskatchewan delegates, who are here in some numbers from the southwestern portion of the province, are deeply interested too. The farmers in the Cypress Hills district have a number of big reservoir irrigation schemes which can be financed if the Alberta schemes are financed. What the governments do for the Lethbridge Northern will point the way to the Cypress Hills farmers.

The Largest Yet

The convention is by far the largest in point of attendance ever held here. There are more delegates from remote points and there are five times as many actual farmers in attendance as was the case last year at Medicine Hat. The 'Hat delegation is led by Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer, who is fighting for more irrigation in the south. There are delegations of farmers from every point in Southern Alberta where there is a possibility of getting an irrigation scheme, from Etzikom to Pincher Creek, and from Carmangay to the boundary.

Lieut.-Governor's Welcome

The afternoon session was called to order by Vice-President Marnoch, in the absence of Hon. Duncan Marshall, president of the organization. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brett graced the opening with his presence, and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the province. His Worship Mayor Hardie then issued a cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city of Lethbridge, and the fourteenth annual congress was off to a flying start.

The Secretary's Report

Secretary Colley was a busy man during the forenoon, registering delegates and seeing to it that the program was smoothly arranged. His annual report tells of the activities of the association since the last convention. Financially the institution is in good shape with over \$2,500 balance in the bank, ready to carry on the battles of the irrigationists. The new irrigation legislation, the question of the division of the waters of international rivers in Montana and Alberta and other important matters occupied the attention of the executive during the year according to his report. A new departure of the executive is the decision to issue the monthly "Irrigation Review" dealing with the activities of the Association and irrigation in general. This is the first purely irrigation publication in the Dominion and promises to be widely read by irrigation farmers all over the west.

Delegates Present

Of the executive, the following have arrived in the city and registered at the local Board of Trade rooms: F. H. Peters, Calgary; Grote Stirling, Kelowna, B. C.; William Pearce, Calgary, and James Colley, secretary, Calgary.

Delegates who have registered so far include: R. G. Newton, Hazelmere, B. C.; B. C. Milne, Lacombe; J. D. Smith, Edmonton; Dr. J. D. Wyatt, Mark Bailey, Macleod; Joseph Glenn, Indian Head, Sask.; Capt. T. S. Acheson, C. P. R., Winnipeg; O. E. Fisher, Penticton, B. C.; C. W. Peterson, J. W. MacLean, Brooks; A. C. W. Lett, Winnipeg; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge; R. J. Ferris, Victoria, B. C.; A. P. Fiske, Metiskow, Alta.; R. Carson, Metiskow; J. A. McGill, Youngstown, Alta.; Ernest Davis, Victoria, B. C.; J. C. Dufresne, Penticton, B. C.; Alderman Frank Freeze, Calgary; J. R. Royer and H. J. Schiebner, Gem, Alta.; Walter Huckvale, acting mayor, Medicine Hat; W. A. Porteous, Taber; Ernest R. Vickery, Taber; L. C. Charlesworth, Edmonton; William Pearce, Calgary; A. L. Ford, Calgary; R. N. Helmer, Summerland, B. C.; Ed. Popham, Barons; W. H. Snell, Barons; R. Urch, Monarch; D. B. Handy, Monarch, Alta.; Ten Sundal, I. L. Holman, John W. Anderson, John T. Willard and Lawrence Peterson, Taber; James J. Hooker and G. L. MacDonald, Travers; Ernest Blow, Winnipeg; F. C. R. Wollaston and E. B. Knight, Coldstream, B. C.; Fred Koester, Vindora, Sask.; J. D. Wilson, Maple Creek; Alvin Hilderbrand, A. A. McGregor and J. W. McLane, Medicine Hat; A. P. C. Belyea, Edmonton; J. P. Keith, Lethbridge; Lieut.-Col. G. W. McLeod, Edmonton; H. B. Kane, Iron Springs, Alta.; H. W. Oliver, Com-

merce, Alta.; W. E. Deckard, Basano; L. H. Spackman and A. E. Fawns, Stirling; H. McIntosh, Macleod; W. J. Winning, Winnipeg; A. R. McFadden, Macleod; Norman Nelson and George Sordard, Turin, Alta.; Grote Stirling, Kelowna, B. C.; M. Caldwell and J. Bafnon, Warner; Fen Martin, Maple Creek; J. A. Cammart, Strathmore; J. McPherson, Regina; J. R. C. Macredde, Moose Jaw; T. J. McDonald, Swift Current; Earl Harker, D. T. Fowler, Christina Jensen, W. H. Hendley, Wm. Crookston and D. H. Bingham, Magrath; H. M. Shaw, Macleod; Don Malo, Taber; J. Davidson and J. Jackson, Milk River; J. G. Knight, Vernon, B. C.; Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer, M.L.A., Medicine Hat; William Couzens, Medicine Hat; C. Beatty, Walsh; H. J. Badgett, Victoria, Sask.; A. B. Muir, Calgary; E. E. Eisenhauer, Coaldale.

Many more delegates arrived on the afternoon train from Calgary and other points north.

Mr. Marnoch's Address

Following is President Marnoch's address in opening the convention. In the absence of the President of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, it becomes my pleasant duty as first vice-president, to take the chair at this, our fourteenth annual convention. I feel sure that if any one regrets more than we do the absence of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, it is our Alberta Minister of Agriculture himself, but unfortunately he was not able, owing to his illness earlier in the year, to arrange his trip to Great Britain so as to be back in time to be present here today.

This is the third occasion on which it has been the good fortune of Lethbridge to house the convention, and we are particularly indebted to our British Columbia friends that they should have foregone their rights to the gathering this year; which they were very willing to do, so that this meeting might mark, as we believe it will, a most important milestone on the road towards further irrigation development in Canada.

Increasing Usefulness

The association has been increasing in usefulness every year since its inception in 1907. The earlier meetings were more largely taken up with the consideration of engineering questions, but as the years have gone on, we have come closer and closer to the consideration of actual farming operations; and, as you will see from our present program, we desire to look at irrigation in its place as only one of the branches of the great industry of agriculture.

A New Tack

We are setting out today on another tack on the long voyage to the discovery of Nature's secrets; and a considerable part of our program is devoted to the search for some of the main truths that may help in solving our dry farming problems. With the aid of President Jardine who has been good enough to come all the long way from his duties in the Kansas State Agricultural College; President John Bracken of the Manitoba Agricultural College; E. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for our sister province of Saskatchewan; and Prof. Wyatt of our Alberta College of Agriculture, and our own local talent, we look forward to adding greatly to our stores of practical knowledge within the next two days.

This same search has been going forward recently at two important conferences that have preceded this — first, that at Swift Current called by the Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, and second, that at Winnipeg, called by the Commission of Conservation of Canada. The truth will stand, we hope, still further revealed at this conference; and then we shall have clearly before us the stated problems for certain areas, and each may then work out its own salvation. There are no royal roads, no easy and comprehensive remedies; but we are not without hope that by the wise guidance and help of our agricultural and financial advisers and governmental forces, we may find that by combinations of remedies, we may thoroughly conquer all our difficulties, if only we will set out manfully to apply them.

Feed Our Soils

It took our ancestors a long time to find out that they could get more out of animals by feeding them than by killing them for the sake of their hides; and it seems that we are still quite a long way from realization of the fact that we can get far more off our western prairies by feeding them than by flaying them. And they are high-spirited soils for production if we only treat them rightly; and high-spirited, too, as we painfully know, for destruction if we don't. They need to be watered and fed to get the best out of them. When nature watered them bountifully in 1915 we know what they produced — phenomenal crops. When we flayed them in the following years, in the over-stress of war-time production, we know what they produced — soil-drifting and weeds; not only in Southern Alberta, although our troubles have been more serious here, but all over the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well.

On the other hand, those all too small areas that we watered all the time by the coralling of Nature's forces for production have produced heavily, not only in 1915, but in all the years.

Until but recently we had been wont to flatter ourselves that our Western Canadian soils would carry our agricultural operations for indefinite years without replenishment; we may still be right in this insofar as their chemical properties are concerned; but the age-long problem of

water, that cannot be a hard task, but it is not impossible, think you will learn from your consultations with our visitors.

Failures of the Past

Some of those who came to farm in Western Canada in the early days failed in their attempt—it is well to be reminded that the country around Moose Jaw, for instance, was home-steaded no less than three-times. Yet our forefathers in farming in this country overcame even greater difficulties than those we have encountered; of those pioneers and their wives and families, surely it may be said that "oak and triple brass were the harness of their hearts." The fibre in some of our soils may be worked out for the time being, but the moral and physical fibre of our men and women is still strong, and without doubt will enable us to get the fibre put back in the soil.

Irrigation Farming

I have said very little about irrigation farming. The tale is easily told, and you will see it yourselves tomorrow afternoon when you go on the trip that has been planned. It is a continuously profitable business. If profitably practised its operations just naturally take care of the continuance of soil fertility. What we all want about irrigation farming is more of it! The tension of our feelings has been greatly relieved during the past few days, since W. A. Buchanan, M. P., has brought us the welcome news that Father, (The Alberta Government) is to sit down at last with Grandfather, (The Dominion Government) to talk over the matter of financing the Lethbridge Northern boys. Our feeling all along has been that they together can lay plans to get things started, so that our first public irrigation project may move forward. We are all sure enough from actual experience that the Lethbridge Northern farmers will make good and profitable use of the water from the Old Man River, just as soon as ever they can get it on their farms; and that even if prices for farm produce should fall to pre-war levels, they can pay all the capital cost of \$50.00 per acre and the interest charges with one-seventh of their steady annual produce. Then with the establishment of this key-stone project for further irrigation development right in the midst of an area from which irrigation farms made a production of \$55 an acre gross yield last year, we shall look confidently forward to making use of all the waters that are available, as we know, for nearly half a million acres more of the lands in this district.

A prophetic voice might very well recall to everyone at this convention, Milton's lines:

"Accuse not Nature; she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine."

Vision of the Future

Some time must elapse yet before even the first 100,000 acres under the proposed Lethbridge Northern project will have water running in the canals; still longer perhaps before that project can be extended to its limits, to cover perhaps 200,000 acres in all. But a wise old pioneer in this country is fond of saying to me from time to time, "When things begin to happen in the West, they happen fast." So it may not be very long before the United and Lone Rock and South Macleod districts are distributing the waters of the Belly or Waterton rivers over their 80,000 acres. Then the country to the south and east of Lethbridge, may presently add 300,000 acres to the 120,000 acres that have gradually been put "under the ditch" during the past 20 years around Coaldale, Raymond, Magrath, Lethbridge and Taber, if only the questions now under discussion between the United States and Canada as to the division of the waters of the St. Mary's and Milk Rivers can be happily settled by the International Joint Commission, possibly by some mutual arrangements looking to the establishment of great common reservoirs.

Looking farther afield, we see the development of irrigation farming almost immediately taking shape northeast of Lethbridge, on the 200,000 acres of the Canada Land & Irrigation Company; and we are glad to note the almost daily progress towards further cultivation on the 600,000 acres under water on the great projects already established under irrigation by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

William Pearce's Vision

And our far-sighted pioneer William Pearce, who had the vision to foresee nearly all of these developments yet, we hope, continue to renew his youth so that he may see the water running down the backbone of this Province of Alberta for its regeneration, with a little to spare for the mid-southern portion of the Province of Saskatchewan. We see now the promise of the further development of the many small projects in the southeastern part of Saskatchewan; and the likelihood of the quick inception of a larger project than any presently existing there in that same region; south of Maple Creek.

Fruit farming and dairy farming under irrigation continues to make rapid progress in British Columbia; so that the promising field for the continuing and increasing usefulness of the Western Canada Irrigation Association is assured of an interesting future.

In the meanwhile, it will be the pleasant business of all of us to consider and apply the best methods that can be evolved for the retention of fertility in all of the soils that have been entrusted to our use, whether they can be irrigated or not; and so to do our share in feeding a hungry world.

Secretary Colley's Report

The report of Secretary Colley was then read as follows:

It is my duty to present a report of the activities of the association since the thirteenth annual convention at Medicine Hat last year. The

association has been held in British Columbia or Saskatchewan but in view of the big movement for irrigation extension in Southern Alberta each of these provinces renounced its right to the place of meeting in favor of Lethbridge. It was agreed that the holding of this year's convention at Lethbridge—in the very heart of the country requiring irrigation extension—and for two years in succession in Southern Alberta, would greatly promote this movement, and would also further the cause of irrigation in Western Canada generally, better than if the convention were held elsewhere. The action of the British Columbia and Saskatchewan delegates in foregoing their rights in the place of meeting was very sportsmanlike and is deserving of commendation.

A number of important resolutions were passed at Medicine Hat convention. All of these were forwarded to the parties concerned and were duly acknowledged. The object of most of the resolutions was to induce action on the part of the provincial and Dominion governments in connection with irrigation extension in various parts of the West. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Ministers of the Alberta and Dominion governments with regard to certain responsibilities in connection with the supply of water for irrigation. This committee met the Premier of Alberta at Edmonton and was saved a journey to Ottawa by the visit to the West of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion government. The visit of Messrs. Meighen and Calder was no doubt to some extent due to the strong feeling displayed at last year's convention, and to the resolutions passed there, as well as the general condition of the country. Both ministers were much impressed by what they saw in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta and by the contrast in the appearance of the irrigated and non-irrigated land.

Irrigation Acts Passed

Acts of Parliament in connection with irrigation have been passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Alberta and Saskatchewan and include the new Irrigation District Act, the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Act in Alberta, and the Irrigation District Act in Saskatchewan. Petitions for these acts were the subject of resolutions at last year's convention. The files relating to these resolutions passed at Medicine Hat last August are here and may be seen by delegates desiring to examine them.

The International Rivers

This association has had the matter of the settlement of the division of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers constantly before it. At a meeting of the Executive last February letters were drafted and forwarded to the chairman of the International Joint Commission and the Acting Prime Minister urging that a decision respecting the division of these waters between Canada and the United States be arrived at without delay. To this correspondence Sir George Foster who was Acting Prime Minister at the time replied that the matter was engaging the attention of the Commission and the government and it was hoped that a decision would be reached at an early date. C. A. Magrath, the chairman of the Canadian Section wrote that the Commission was equally anxious to get the matter disposed of as soon as possible. On April 12, the Director of Reclamation Service, Mr. E. F. Drake, intimated that a re-argument of the case was to be begun at Ottawa at the beginning of the following month and on April 17, Mr. Drake advised that the Commission had been urged to give a decision as speedily as possible on the questions of the interpretation of the treaty under which the waters of these rivers are apportioned and it was anticipated that definite action would not be long delayed.

Publish "Irrigation Review"

The addresses of last year's convention have all been published in pamphlet form. Altogether eleven addresses have been printed and most of the copies distributed, but there is still a small number of each available. The printing and distribution of each address separately has proved very popular, and at a meeting of your Executive last February it was decided to go a step further and publish a monthly periodical which would serve as a record of the progress of irrigation in Western Canada. The first issue of the journal, which was named the "Irrigation Review" was published in April. The sheet is a very modest one, but it is intended that its size shall be increased when occasion warrants, and it is proposed to publish the addresses of this convention in the various issues of the "Review" instead of separately as during the last year. We will thus have a fair-sized publication which it is hoped will contain much information of value to irrigationists and those interested in irrigation in a general way.

Finances in Good Shape

The financial position of the association is good. An interim financial statement has been prepared which shows a total expenditure of \$2,431.23. The usual grants from the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Dominion were received and the thanks of the association are due to the Ministers without which the association would not be able to carry on its work. The total amount of the grants received from the four governments is \$2,500 and the balance on hand when the books were closed last year was \$2,652.34. After deducting the amount of the disbursements there is a balance on hand at the present time of \$2,273.72. There are still some small accounts with this year's work to be met before the books can be closed, but these will be disposed of by

SIGNAL FOR GOVERNMENT

That Is Keynote Struck By Lieut.-Gov. Brett ing Delegates to Irrigation Congress—Ir- Great Question Before People of Alberta ent Time—W. A. Buchanan, M.P., at ing Session Urges Extension as B Economic and Development Policy

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The pulsating desires of the farmers and others in Southern Alberta, that individual and collective action to get irrigation going should find its counterpart in practical action on the part of the responsible executive found its expression in the declaration of Lieutenant-Governor Brett, in opening the fourteenth convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at the Colonial Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. His Honor expressed the belief that the result of these labors would convince the several governments of the necessity of bringing these aspirations to the desired accomplishment.

It was a thronged gathering of farmers and citizens, here and there sprinkled with prominent irrigationists, that faced his Honor when at the invitation of Mr. G. R. Marnoch, who presided at the meeting, he was called on for his address. Supporting his honor on the platform were Mayor Hardie, Senator DeVeber, Hugh Shaw, M.P. for Macleod, W. A. Buchanan, M.P. for Lethbridge, J. Kemmis, M.L.A. of Pincher Creek, Laurence Peterson, chairman of the irrigation executive, Grote Stirling of Vernon, member of the executive, and James Colley, secretary.

Lieut.-Governor Brett

His Honor expressed the great pleasure he had always felt in coming down to Lethbridge. "It is a privilege," he continued, "and an honor to be asked to open the most important convention yet held in the province, having for its purpose the stimulating of the efforts of people towards an end that cannot fail to bring benefit to the province." He considered it a matter of congratulation to note the interest taken in irrigation here over the border. The fact that they are so interested is a proof of the splendid spirit that he believed existed between the two countries. It is gratifying to find the same endeavor to benefit in a common pursuit. "I am sure that the people of Alberta and those on this part of the province, in holding the convention here, grasp the possibilities for visitors to see what irrigation has already done locally. With what has been done the district should be enthused over the prospects of irrigation and use further effort to get further extensions.

Will Convince Governments

"It is quite proper," said his Honor, "for this convention to be held here, because just at the present time the question of irrigation is a great question for governments and citizens. I trust that the result of your labors will convince the several governments to do something so that your aspirations will be accomplished. No effort can be better directed than to improve the chances of products of the soil. You have demonstrated here that Southern Alberta can be made into a garden. With irrigation there can be no better place to live in than Southern Alberta."

Colonization

The Lieutenant-Governor went on to speak of the colonization scheme which he calculated would do a great deal of good. Something like a million had left the Dominion. The business is to find out why they had left. Finding out why people had left and remedying the reasons was just as important a matter as that of bringing people in. It has been discovered that some had left because they could not get water. It should be everybody's endeavor to see that the cause of these people moving are removed. "I congratulate," he concluded, "the people of this part of the province in the persistency they have shown for obtaining their object in the way of irrigation. No one can say you do not know what you want."

Mayor's Welcome

Mayor Hardie in tendering the convention the welcome of the city, said that it was not so long ago that they had met in a smaller hall when conditions were not so propitious as they are today. But since then the rains have come, and gloom and melancholy have been removed. He trusted, however, that present optimism would not let down the enthusiasm for irrigation. We are dependent for the future on irrigation. With irrigation Southern Alberta would be the most prosperous garden spot of the world.

His Worship complimented Mr. Marnoch on the persistency he has shown in the matter of irrigation. His efforts were entirely unselfish and with no remuneration. He asked the meeting to "back him up to the last ditch." I notice, said the mayor, "that Premier Stewart has arranged for the C. P. R. to take over the Edmonton and Dunvegan railway. We are glad of that for the prosperity of the north. We were satisfied with the guarantees made by the government for the railways of the north and with what it has done for the north and are fondly hoping that the government will take full consideration of the needs of the southern people of guaranteeing the bonds of the irrigation project. "I believe that it will do this before the convention is over."

August 15th, when an audit will be made and final statement drawn up. This statement will be published in the "Irrigation Review" in due course.

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DESIRE OF FARMERS

(Continued from Page 8)

Dry farming, however, when practiced in conjunction with or adjacent to large areas of irrigated land, is more likely to be reasonably profitable than under existing conditions. Irrigated land provides a considerable amount of hay crops which would give to the dry farmer a plentiful supply of food for his stock, that he would otherwise be without in a year of drouth.

Mr. Buchanan considered the problems of the future in so far as irrigation is concerned, to be the most complete storage of high water and flood flow of all streams in Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan; the planning and construction of a canal system which will insure the most economical conveyance of water to the land that can most readily and efficiently be irrigated from the available source of supply, and the decision of the Waterways Commission as to the division of the waters of the International streams between Canada and the United States.

Dealing with irrigation propositions now under construction, and practically ready for construction, Mr. Buchanan pointed out that based on the gross return per acre from the irrigated crops in the irrigated area around Lethbridge last year, the land in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project, if it had had irrigation last year, would have produced \$7,000,000, whereas without irrigation, it had produced absolutely nothing. Basing his argument on this comparison of results in a dry area, Mr. Buchanan maintained that it was to the interest of the Province and of the Dominion, as well as the farmers immediately concerned, that the losses incurred in dry years should be overcome as much as possible, in order to develop the wealth of the country. He had been told, and it had been used as an argument against irrigation development, that certain systems in the United States had not been successful from the beginning. We must not overlook the fact that in the United States, most of the irrigation systems have been established to reclaim land that had never been settled, and when it came to disposing of this land, it was difficult to find purchasers with capital, who could meet all obligations and erect homes and farm buildings, and equip their farms with stock and machinery. In the propositions that are now being so strongly advocated in Southern Alberta, the situation is entirely different. The people own the land, they have built their homes and buildings, and they have their stock and machinery. All they need is the water to make these farms productive year in and year out.

Increasing the Value

Discussing the apparent difficulty in financing the irrigation districts in Alberta, Mr. Buchanan emphasized the point that irrigated land in Southern Alberta had been selling at \$150 per acre and over. Dry land in the proposed Lethbridge Northern District, on account of crop failures, could hardly sell at one-fifth of that amount. It was clear to him that once this so-called dry land could be irrigated, it would be worth as much at least as the irrigated land in the Coaldale district. Surely, if we are going to make land worth five times as much as it is today, there ought not to be any difficulty in financing the venture.

Another matter that was of the utmost importance to the future of Southern Alberta, was stock raising. We can only have mixed farming, and we can only have successful stock raising from the establishment of plenty of irrigated areas. The view held by the Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, was that irrigated areas established throughout Southern Alberta would be the salvation of stock raising, as they would provide food to carry the stock over the years when pasture was poor, and the natural supply of food not available. Stock farming through irrigation would increase the humus of the soil and would get rid of weeds, plant diseases, and insects, and overcome to a great extent the soil drifting problem.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan urged that irrigation development should be considered from the broad statesmanlike standpoint, and not from a parochial view. It had been suggested that the people who had invested their all in land and buildings in the dry areas should move out to some other section of the country. That would mean that those people would practically be ruined, and would have to start all over again. The statesmanlike policy was to move in the water, and the farms and buildings, and other investments would be saved, and the country as a whole enriched.

The great need of Canada at the present moment was to develop its rich natural resources. The country had heavy financial obligations to meet, and it was only by creating all the wealth possible out of our resources that we could meet these obligations. Irrigation would certainly enrich large areas of land, and make the soil that is fertile produce annually much wealth in grains, hays, livestock, and even fruits, as it had been proved that on irrigated land, small fruits could be raised with much success. He believed that the future would see irrigation largely extended, and that these irrigated areas would produce greater wealth per acre than any other section of Western Canada.

WILL SURVEY NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN FOR COAL

PRINCE ALBERT, July 31.—E. Pierce, mines inspector; A. C. Garner, chief land surveyor; R. L. T. T. T.

KANSAS OVERCAME SOIL DRIFTING SO CAN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Prof. Jardine of Kansas State College Tells Farmers at Irrigation Congress How it Can be Done—Scrap the Disc Harrow, and the Dust Mulch, and Leave the Clods on Top

(From Thursday's Daily.)

That there was much in common between Southern Alberta and Kansas in the problems of farming, was the statement of Professor W. M. Jardine, president of the State College of Kansas, in his address on "Soil Drifting and its Prevention." The big audience followed what he had to say with intensified interest, consequent on the late experience in the area which comprises the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project.

The professor brought to the attention of his audience that soil-drifting, which was the greatest problem in Kansas, was no longer a problem in the means that were used to remedy the same. Kansas, with a wind-blown area of a 64,000-acre solid block, in addition to other areas, was now transformed into one of the finest wheat growing areas in the States. There was no more trouble with soil drifting except in the case of farmers who through prosperity had become careless.

Kansas Winds

Winds in Kansas, said the speaker, blew harder and oftener than they did in Southern Alberta, and he felt sure that the winds here were the tail end of the Kansas winds. In 1913 the soil drifting problem was the most serious in western Kansas. There was the solid block of 64,000 acres blown out; homes were abandoned with the soil blown over the top of them; there was no such thing as vegetation. In addition to the wind troubles, the farmers in the practicing of summerfallowing and disc plowing had aggravated conditions caused by the winds.

To remedy the existing conditions at the time in western Kansas an area of 4,000 acres was specially set apart at the Experimental Station for finding out means to resist the effect of the high winds. The importance of retaining the humus in the soil was recognized, and for this purpose the development of livestock was gone into with the erection of fourteen silos. To carry on the campaign to combat soil drifting the farmers were asked to co-operate to the extent of putting up the like amount in cash contributed by the authorities. To this end \$8,000 was subscribed, and the Rock Island railway, which had to encounter the same problem, came forward with financial aid.

Stop It at Start

It was discovered that the initial part of solving the problem of soil-drifting was to stop the starting of the movement. It was felt that if this was effected there would be no further trouble. The moving soil developed a cutting surface, and with the velocity of a wind, moving at the rate of from 30 to 40 miles an hour, aided in the devastation that was going on.

The Lister

The instrument used in Kansas to fight soil-drifting was the lister. This was made to take the place of the ordinary plow. It was found that lister ground never blew out. In lister the system of furrowing was followed out. Furrows were found to be the safeguard against soil-drifting, provided they were made on the windward side and starting to come back. Listers were the best implements for this purpose, but failing these, any sort of cultivator would do, provided the secret was followed of furrowing to windward and coming back. Get to the windward side in making furrows along the field and the soil will be held. Vegetation alone will not hold the soil, the furrows were necessary, and it was a practice in Kansas for the farmers during a wind-storm, or when a storm was expected, to go out among the growing wheat and dig furrows.

In the furrows were planted vegetation, such as sorghum, and these made a definite barrier. In Kansas they were raising from 25 bushels to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre on clay loam, similar to the soil of Southern Alberta, and by the furrowing principle had effectually remedied the soil-drifting menace. The conditions of 1913-14 had been overcome.

Illustrated Soil Drifting

Professor Jardine's lantern illustrations proved interesting to the farmers and called forth many questions. He showed operations conducted on the large tract of land referred to and spoke highly of the qualities of the Lister plow in saving land from blowing.

Throughout his talk he endeavored to emphasize the point that soil drifting is easy to stop and tried to encourage the farmers to more effort. In Kansas the question is practically a settled one and any farmer who has his land blown does not receive any sympathy, but just a smile, because he has not been onto his job.

Keep Surface Lumpy

"If every other quarter section was covered with grass in this country soil drifting would not be known," he said. Continuing, he emphasized the necessity of keeping the surface of the soil lumpy and advocated the using of a cultivator that allows the fine soil to sift down and puts the lumps on top. The rotary rod weeder was advocated.

Disc Harrow Is Taboo

Farmers in Kansas now do not consider the disc harrow their friend as much as they did in past years, he

returning of all such soil for this purpose and thought it could well be used during the summer by farmers who have not sufficient pasture for their stock in the warm weather.

He told of passing through the Indian Head country eighteen years ago when the soil was then drifting. Around Moose Jaw and Regina the soil is heavier and the farmers have overcome the soil drifting problem there by running a cultivator before the drill. In this manner the moist soil is turned up in lumps and prevents drifting until the crop is high enough to take care of that subject.

Mr. Auld advocated the use of autumn crops because in Saskatchewan the worst soil drifting occurs in the spring. He mentioned alfalfa and brome grass as good preventives.

Delegates Registered

Further delegates to the convention registered Wednesday were: Roy Hansen, University of Saskatchewan; Professor John Bracken, principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College; F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; C. F. Freeman, Brooks; N. F. Coleman, Bow Island; V. Collins, Foremost; E. F. Drake, federal director of reclamation service, Ottawa; C. T. Jenkins, New Dayton, Alta.; Hon. A. J. McLean, minister of public works, Edmonton; J. A. Sinclair and J. A. Morgan, Calgary; G. H. Hutton and A. S. Dawson, Calgary; Allan P. Senior, Twin Falls, Idaho; E. B. Knight, Vernon; F. A. Wyatt, Edmonton; W. H. Laughey, Edmonton; W. H. Snell, Barons; R. J. Ferris, Victoria, B.C.; J. W. Evans, H. S. Allen and J. F. Anderson, Raymond; W. H. Shepherd, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Peterson, Hill Springs, Alta.; J. R. Fryer, University of Alberta; G. R. Stuart, Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary; J. M. Houston, assistant commissioner of irrigation, Dominion government; Fred James, assistant director publicity federal department of immigration and colonization; H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Edmonton; G. R. Marcho, H. B. Muckleston and S. G. Porter, Lethbridge; J. Ingram, Enchant; R. S. Stockton, Strathmore; Earl Harker, Magrath; S. B. Brockhouse, Massman, Alta.; J. H. Kemmis, Cowley; H. M. Shaw, M.P., Macleod; M. Bailey, Macleod; Nick Taitenger, Claresholm; J. L. Clarke, Regina.

Among the delegates who registered Thursday morning at the convention, in addition to lists already sent, were the following:

N. D. Mills, Enchant; George Morrison, Calgary; E. Ross White, New York; J. E. Langdon, Calgary; W. Murphy, Macleod; S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge; District Passenger Agent J. D. Proctor of the C.P.R.; W. H. Mellow, Turin, Alta.; D. Biennu, Ouelletville; F. S. Leffingwell, M.L.A., Warner; R. W. Risenger, W. L. Shields and D. D. McCallum, New Dayton.

C. T. Jamieson, Commissioners Meech and Freeman, J. J. Baskerville, W. A. Hamilton, H. H. Nichols, T. W. Crofts, all of Lethbridge; W. Hudson, Jenkens, Alta.; L. H. Jellie and H. A. Walter, Raley; John T. Willard, Taber; Henry Holmes, Lethbridge; J. F. Ross, Brooks; B. B. McMullen, Barnwell; Jens Jorgenson, Mayburt; E. B. Knight, Vernon, B.C.; H. S. Allen, Raymond.

J. A. Allred, Raymond; A. Anderson, Taber; L. L. Brown, Glenwood; W. A. Dille, Brooks; J. L. Franzer, Medicine Hat; R. Henderson, Pincher Creek; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; Dean Howes, Edmonton; R. Lebart, Strathmore; J. W. Lucas, Cayley; W. C. Lyhart, Glenwoodville; Professor Murray, Nobleford; D. J. McArthur, Coal-dale; T. J. O'Brien, Raymond; R. R. Paul, Etzikom; Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Maple Creek.

John Peterson, Hill Springs; Ed. Popham, Barnes; C. Raley, Lethbridge; S. S. Sears, Barnwell; N. A. Spence, Coal-dale; J. Stirling, Counsel; R. H. Townsend, Nemiskam; Mrs. L. C. McKinney, M.L.A., Claresholm; John T. Willard, Taber; H. C. Wingate, Cayley; T. H. Weyman, Iron Springs.

Grazing in a field with two horses, a deer was observed on the farm of Michael O'Hearn, a short distance north of Gananogue. The animal evaded capture and beat a hasty retreat into a wood nearby.

BURDETT CUTTING WHEAT

(Special to The Herald)

BURDETT, July 21.—C. L.

Brunsdaie, whose farm ad-

joins the town on the east

holds the record for early cut-

ting in the Lethbridge divi-

sion. On Thursday he started

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Irrigation Expert Tells of Enormous Acreage Which Can be Put Under

Southern Alberta Can Add More Than Half Million Acres to Area Already Irrigated Says George G. Anderson.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the most interesting papers read at the irrigation convention so far was that by George G. Anderson, consulting engineer of Los Angeles, Calif., and builder of the Lethbridge irrigation project, which was read by C. F. Jamieson before a large audience at the Wednesday evening session. The paper, which deals with the irrigation possibilities of Southern Alberta, follows:

The Possibilities

The courteous invitation to address this convention on the "Irrigation Possibilities of Southern Alberta" was accepted by the writer with some hesitation, which, apart from the certain inability to attend the convention in person, was due, in part, to the fact that, with the exception of a recent visit, his knowledge of irrigation conditions in this district, in later years, has been that only of the remote though deeply interested observer.

Whatever hesitation there may have been was overcome, however, by appreciation of the invitation itself, and of the great pleasure and privilege it afforded to one who has ever, since his first association with the district, retained an abiding confidence in the ultimate development, by aid of irrigation, of its agricultural area to the limit of efficient utilization of the available water supply.

Just what these "possibilities" may be, and what may be involved in their development, it will be the purpose of the following remarks to outline, briefly and generally, as they appear, at this time, to the writer.

Threshold of Real Development

It is more true than it ever has been that Southern Alberta, at this time, stands at the threshold of the real development of its agricultural resources.

Whatever doubt there may have been of the necessity for irrigation in the district has been removed, whatever hesitation there may have been to use its aid has been overcome, and the problem of today is to find the means to carry into effect what is universally admitted to be the sure method by which agricultural production may be increased and a stable and prosperous community established in Southern Alberta.

Twenty Years Ago

It is just 20 years ago, this month, since the waters of the St. Mary River were diverted, for the first time, into the canals of the pioneer irrigation enterprise, on a large scale, in Canada, now the Lethbridge section of the C. P. R. irrigation system—with which the writer has the honor to be associated.

Last year over 82,000 acres were irrigated, with a crop value of \$4,500,000.

It may seem, at first blush, that development has been slow.

In the words of one of the speakers at last year's convention at Medicine Hat, "It takes time to make a highly developed farming community, and still more time to bring a great irrigated district, such as we have, to full fruition."

50 Years in U. S.

It is more than 50 years ago since the first efforts in irrigation were commenced in the Cache-la-Poudre Valley, in Colorado, which is, today, perhaps, the best settled and highest developed strictly irrigation district in the United States, and the cultivated area does not exceed 250,000 acres.

The experience of the U. S. Reclamation Service, 18 years after its creation in 1902, confirms the general experience of relatively slow development under irrigation, which might be illustrated by numerous other experiences, the history of the famous Imperial Valley in California, which has approximately, 500,000 acres in cultivation 20 years after water was first diverted into the Salton Desert affording the rare exception, with reasons peculiar to itself for its relative rapidity of settlement.

In addition, however, to the general conditions affecting irrigation development, the pioneer effort in Canada labored under local disadvantages, primarily the novelty of irrigation as an adjunct to cultivation in this country, and secondarily, though primarily in effect, the fact that the district is semi-arid and not wholly arid. The difference between irrigation being a necessity, in the latter case, and affording an assurance, in the former case, has, it will probably be promptly and generally admitted, militated most seriously against steady and rapid settlement.

Irrigation a Necessity

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated beyond any question that to secure adequate returns from agriculture, in this region, irrigation is a necessity, and only by its aid, wherever it is possible to secure it within reasonable cost, can agricultural pursuits be stabilized, increased production assured, and prosperous communities be built up with confidence in their continued existence and extension.

What S. Alberta Has Done

The term "Southern Alberta," in relation to irrigation possibilities, is taken to include that district of the province south of Calgary.

In the report on "Irrigation Surveys and Inspections" of the Department of the Interior, 1918-1919, the statement is made (P. 10) that, in that district, there are constructed irrigation enterprises embracing 1,105,000 acres.

Private (small) projects ..	150,000
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Considering, first, those which are directly or indirectly tributary to Lethbridge, there are the Lethbridge Section of the C. P. R. projects, 130,000 acres, and all of the projected enterprises of 530,000 acres, a total of 660,000 acres.

Of these, the Lethbridge Northern is dependent upon the old Man River for its water supply, and all of the others upon the St. Marys, Milk, Belly and Waterton Rivers, in combination. The Lethbridge Northern District in conjunction with the Barons-Carmangay, South Macleod and other small districts, may total 150,000 acres, for which the Old Man river is capable of furnishing an adequate supply of water, though sufficient storage capacity should be provided to supplement occasional seasonal deficiencies in direct stream flow.

Of the larger area of 510,000 acres, all but 30,000 acres, in the United Irrigation District, depend upon the St. Marys and Milk Rivers for water supply with additional contribution from the Belly and Waterton Rivers, diversion from which may become a necessity as the areas brought under cultivation increase.

The St. Marys and Milk Rivers are, as is well known, international streams, over the division of whose flow negotiations have been pending for some years. The final decision cannot be anticipated here. If, however, that should be approximately on the lines of the present arrangement, about one-half of the waters to each country party to the controversy, that half will require the addition of all the available stream flow of the Belly and Waterton Rivers not used by the United Irrigation District, in order to supply the requirements of 510,000 acres. Storage would, again, be required to conserve and regulate the available water supply.

Second: There are the larger enterprises, in the Calgary and Medicine Hat districts, embracing the now constructed works of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, in a total of 825,000 acres. These are dependent upon the Bow River, whose stream flow is sufficient for the requirements, with some provision for regulation, cared for within the projects themselves.

1,500,000 Acres

There is, thus, the possibility of ultimately developing an irrigable area of over 1,500,000 acres in Southern Alberta. Apart from the Bow River supply, that development will involve the conservation of all the available water supply of the rivers named, the St. Marys, Milk, Belly and Waterton Rivers, and, in part, of the Old Man River.

An essential part of the plans to make that development possible will be the establishment of storage reservoirs, the existence of which, to the requisite capacities, are within knowledge from surveys which have been made up to this time, and, probably within reasonable cost limits, though that important feature has not yet been entered upon. While such development of storage is for the future, it will be part of wise provision in the interests of that certain ultimate scope of irrigation extension, that available reservoir sites should be segregated and thoroughly investigated in all their relations to prospective plans.

That program implies the utmost conservation of the water supply of all the streams south of Lethbridge. A similar almost complete conservation and regulation of available water supply has resulted in the irrigation of 250,000 acres in the Cache-la-Poudre Valley in Colorado, previously referred to.

An Enormous Possibility

With these general possibilities in contemplation, the means to be employed to secure the desirable results, merit the most profound consideration.

It may be of some significance to note that about the same time that it was reported that the Lethbridge Northern District was estimated at an overhead cost of \$51.26 per acre, the returns from crops under the Lethbridge Section of 82,230 acres for 1919, were reported to average \$54.71 per acre.

Based upon the same estimated overhead cost as in the case of the Lethbridge Northern District, the addition of nearly 600,000 acres to the irrigable area tributary to Lethbridge and Macleod, and contributing to the agricultural production of the Province would involve the expenditure of about \$30,000,000.

While, ultimately, as shown by the returns from the Lethbridge irrigated area in 1919, the annual crop returns per acre would more than equal the total first cost of construction per acre, that result cannot be obtained until some considerable time after the capital expenditure in construction has been made. The fact that the bulk of the lands in these areas are now settled upon, as in the Lethbridge Northern District, would accelerate the ordinarily slow process of settlement and cultivation experienced under most irrigation enterprises.

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It will be generally admitted that no more certain method of increasing agricultural production in Southern

Legislative provision of "Irrigation Districts" effort towards placing the responsibility of carrying improvements directly upon some certain of profit in the land and its ownership, providing an outlet for self government enterprise.

Elsewhere and so far as various reasons, which have entered upon here, the "District" method has been accomplished has been in the notoriety following some sensational failures.

It may not be too much to say that the failures have been in administration, and it is to be noted that where land succeeded to the owners, management of irrigation enterprises under corporate management have expanded the work on a limited scale, by individual communities, they have been largely successful, in many cases to the lack of success of the "enterprise, in the and under similar general conditions.

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The policy of thoroughness under Government of all the physical features, projected undertaking, avoidance of many errors brought disaster in their wake.

There is a danger in Alberta, not common to most irrigation districts, that, in arid character, the land water users, following which abundant crops may be without the artificial may become weary of the burden entailed in the Canal systems, or may maintain them in the condition necessary to secure from them in succeeding real necessity.

The recently amended irrigation District Act empowers for both Government owners, provides a means to effect the desired irrigation facilities, in addition and build up the project. The writer pointed out that under all the existing of irrigation development as these may affect a new territory, new, at least, of such legislation, the communities created, "willing as they bear the financial burden, hope, unaided, to carry on without serious financial

That handicap would be in the discount on bond of interest, the terms of and, perhaps, as the item, the delay occurring gation, negotiation, etc.

WHY IRR.

While the rest of was burned brown, the district around Lethbridge green with grains and

On irrigated land in bridge district, the gain per acre was \$54.71

ALFALFA PROVES

ALFALFA is the doctor. ALFALFA increases flow. ALFALFA balances ration. ALFALFA is the all sub-soilers. ALFALFA keeps stock condition.

AN ALFALFA field idea of heaven. ALFALFA means more and better homes. ALFALFA does not never loafs on the job. ALFALFA, with a always makes good. ALFALFA fills the pays for the privilege ALFALFA is the best feed for beef and ALFALFA insures from the crops that ALFALFA contains tain to the ton than corn. ALFALFA is the wonder of the Twentieth ALFALFA yields three times as much

TAKIN

OVERCAME SOIL DRIFTING SO CAN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

of Kansas State College Tells Farmers at Irrigation Congress How it Can be Done—Scrap the Furrow, and the Dust Mulch, and Leave the Clods on Top

(Lethbridge Daily.)
A much in common with the farmers of Kansas and Alberta, was Professor W. M. Jarman, of the State College of Agriculture, Lawrence, Kan. The big audience, he had to say with confidence, on the area which Lethbridge Northern

brought to the attention that soil drifting, the greatest problem in longer a problem in were used to remedy with a wind-blown acre solid block, in areas, was now trans- of the finest wheat the States. There able with soil drifting of farmers who had become care-

s Winds
as, said the speaker, oftener than they did eta, and he felt sure here were the tail winds. In 1913 the gleam was the most n Kansas. There ck of 64,000 acres es were abandoned wn over the top of no such thing as dition to the wind ers in the practis- owing and disc plow- ded conditions caus-

existing conditions n Kansas an area s specially set apart Station for finding ist the effect of the e importance of re- in the soil was re- this purpose the de- stock was gone into of fourteen silos. To gain to combat soil ers were asked to extent of putting up cash contributed To this end \$8,000 and the Rock Island ad to encounter the me forward with fin-

at Start
red that the initial e problem of soil- top the starting of it was felt that if there would be no The moving soil de- surface, and with wind, moving at the o 40 miles an hour, station that was go-

Lister
used in Kansas to was the lister. This e the place of the e was found that list- er blew out. In list- of furrowing was rows were found to against soil drifting, e made on the wind- iring to come back, best implements for failing these, any would do, provided dowed of furrowing coming back. Get side in making fur- and the soil will ion alone will not e furrows were ne- s a practice in Kan- ers during a wind- storm was expected, the growing wheat

were planted vege- orghum, and these barrier. In Kansas e from 25 bushels to eat to the acre on to the soil of South- by the furrowing ually remedied the ce. The conditions n overcome.
Soil Drifting
ine's lantern illus- teresting to the a irth many ques- erations conduct- ct of land referred ly of the qualities n saving land from

talk he endeavored point that soil drift- p and tried to en- s to more effort. In on is practically a y farmer who has es not receive any t a smile, because n to his job.
ace Lumpy
quarter section was s in this country, d not be known, ng, he emphasized eeping the surface and advocated the or that allows the own and puts the rotary rod weeder

is now do not con- w their friend as in past years, he

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Capital Needed

It will be generally admitted that no more certain method of increasing agricultural production in Southern

Legislative provision for the creation of "Irrigation Districts" is an effort towards placing the burden and responsibility of carrying out the improvements directly upon the element most certain of profit in the outcome—the land and its owner, while, incidentally, providing an additional channel for self government in community enterprise.

Elsewhere and so far, for numerous and various reasons which need not be entered upon here, the "Irrigation District" method has registered only partial success, and that which has been accomplished has been overlooked in the notoriety following upon some sensational failures.

It may not be too much to say that the failures have been mostly in administration, and it is interesting to note that where land owners have succeeded to the ownership and management of irrigation enterprises initiated under corporate management or have expanded the works started, on limited scale, by individuals or by communities, they have been invariably successful, in marked contrast to the lack of success attending "district" enterprise, in the same locality and under similar general conditions.

It is quite possible to profit by experience, to avoid the pitfalls into which others have been led, and to build surely and solidly upon a sound foundation.

The policy of thorough investigation under Government supervision, of all the physical features of any projected undertaking, insures the avoidance of many errors that have brought disaster in their train elsewhere.

One Danger

There is a danger in Southern Alberta, not common to many other irrigation districts, that, from its semi-arid character, the land owners and water users, following seasons in which abundant crops may be obtained without the artificial use of water, may become weary of carrying the burden entailed in the upkeep of the Canal systems, or may neglect to maintain them in the order and condition necessary to secure full benefit from them in succeeding seasons of real necessity.

The recently amended Alberta Irrigation District Act embodying safeguards for both Government and land owners, provides a means for carrying into effect the desire to extend irrigation facilities, increase production and build up the Province.

The writer pointed out elsewhere, that under all the existing conditions of irrigation development, especially as these may affect a comparatively new territory, new, at least, in its application of such legislative provisions, the communities thus to be created, "willing as they may be to bear the financial burden, cannot hope, unaided, to carry out the works without serious financial hardship."

That handicap would be represented in the discount on bonds, the rate of interest, the terms of repayment, and, perhaps, as the most serious item, the delay occurring in investigation, negotiation, etc.

WHY The Southern Alberta Farmer Is So Anxious to Get--- IRRIGATION

While the rest of the country was burned brown, the irrigated district around Lethbridge was green with grains and grasses. On dry land the crop return was zero.

On irrigated land in the Lethbridge district, the gross return per acre was \$54.71.

The Act to assist the Lethbridge Irrigation District by guaranteeing the payment of interest for a period of two years may not effect the desired result, which is the speedy procedure with construction under terms and conditions that are not burdensome to the land owner, or that do not effect a serious curtailment of the funds at the initial stages of the enterprise.

A Warning

Canadian financial circles are not, even yet, sufficiently familiar with, or adequately informed or advised upon, irrigation conditions to advance capital in such undertakings at or near par and there may result, unless that contingency is clearly recognized and promptly dealt with, the manipulations between financier and contractor which led to much of the disrepute into which "Irrigation District" securities have fallen elsewhere.

Under all the circumstances, the effort to secure the necessary capital for the first undertaking under the District Act will, in all probability, prove to be the most difficult. The measure of success attending that initial venture will by so much reduce the stress attending the financing of the subsequent projects.

That condition must be clearly recognized, as well as the fact that these extensive areas can be fully developed, only by irrigation, by bringing together, as has been elsewhere remarked, "the regions resources in land and water," and in that broad view, the governments, Dominion and Provincial alike, are deeply concerned.

Following upon governmental study, investigation and assurance of the inherent merits of each undertaking, a policy of advancing the necessary capital for construction, on lines similar to those of the United States, under the Reclamation Act 1920, might well be adopted, exacting low rate of interest and granting long term of repayment. From the experience of similar undertakings in the district itself, the returns would justify the adoption of such policy, if viewed merely from the financial standpoint. Beyond and above that, however, there would be inaugurated a policy which would secure the full development of the agricultural resources of Southern Alberta, and the establishment of stable self-supporting communities within its boundaries through the co-operative activities of both the Governments and the citizens.

If some such policy is not adopted, delay may occur and additional burden be placed upon the initial movements in this agricultural expansion. Indefinite postponement may result, although it is hardly conceivable that such achievements as were possible to the early pioneers, in irrigation on the American Continent, no less arduous in those days than the tasks presented to the farmer of Southern Alberta today, cannot be repeated in these times when increase of agricultural production is so essential.

The writer retains the 20 year confidence in the inevitable development of agriculture; by irrigation, in Southern Alberta, to the limit of utilization of its available water supply.

Had the Lethbridge Northern district had irrigation the return might have been greater as the land there is suited for irrigation. The irrigated area around Lethbridge totaled 81,000 acres last year and the gross value of its production was \$4,498,542.

timothy, and is more valuable than hay.
ALFALFA adds humus to the soil.
ALFALFA is high in feeding value.
ALFALFA sod grows larger corn crops.
ALFALFA has no equal as a hog pasture.
ALFALFA should be grown on every farm.
FOXTAIL is the greatest enemy of alfalfa.
GROWING ALFALFA is good business farming.

Dr. Tolmie Very Optimistic Over Western Crop Outlook
OTTAWA, July 31.—(Canadian Press)—Back from his extended trip west, Dr. S. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, stated that present prospects were for excellent crops, despite reports from some sources to the contrary. What most impressed him, however, was the wonderful spirit of optimism, especially in districts which have had no crop for several seasons. Speaking of the Brandon exhibition, Dr. Tolmie said a livestock parade which was put on there was a revelation to him and convinced him that the farmers of the west were fast coming to realize that there could be no successful farming without adequate attention to livestock.

BURDETT CUTTING WHEAT

(Special to The Herald)

BURDETT, July 21.—C. L. Brunsdale, whose farm adjoins the town on the east holds the record for early cutting in the Lethbridge division. On Thursday he started cutting his Marquis wheat

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st Station for finding
st the effect of the
the importance of re-
in the soil was re-
for this purpose the de-
stock was gone into
of fourteen silos. To
ampaign to combat soil
farmers were asked to
to extent of putting up
in cash contributed
s. To this end \$8,000
and the Rock Island
had to encounter the
ame forward with fin-

it at Start
ered that the initial
problem of soil-
stop the starting of
It was felt that if
d there would be no
The moving soil de-
ing surface, and with
a wind, moving at the
to 40 miles an hour,
vastation that was go-

nt Lister
nt used in Kansas to
g was the lister. This
ake the place of the
It was found that lis-
ever blew out. In lis-
of furrowing was
rows were found to
d against soil-drifting,
ere made on the wind-
starting to come back.
e best implements for
ut failing these, any
r would do, provided
followed of furrowing
nd coming back. Get
d side in making fur-
field and the soil will
ation alone will not
be furrows were ne-
was a practice in Kan-
mers during a wind-
a storm was expected,
ing the growing wheat
s.

rs were planted vege-
sorghum, and these
a barrier. In Kansas
from 25 bushels to
wheat to the acre on
ar to the soil of South-
nd by the furrowing
fectually remedied the
nate. The conditions
een overcome.

nd Soil Drifting
ine's lantern illus-
interesting to the
led forth many ques-
operations conduct-
tract of land referred
ighly of the qualities
w in saving land from

is talk he endeavored
e point that soil drift-
stop and tried to en-
mers to more effort. In
estion is practically a
any farmer who has
does not receive any
just a smile, because
o onto his job.

urface Lumpy
er quarter section was
rass in this country
ould not be known,"
uining, he emphasized
keeping the surface
y and advocated the
vator that allows the
down and puts the
The rotary rod weeder

row is Taboo
ansas now do not con-
arrow their friend as
id in past years, he
ese farmers do not
back the surface. In
e Lister he said they
ing strips across fields
wing particles.

ewan Expert
eputy minister of ag-
askatchewan, told of
e province. There the
s caused through out-
soil, which, he said,
ained in grass for
s. He advocated the

returning of all such soil for this
purpose and thought it could well be
used during the summer by farmers
who have not sufficient pasture for
their stock in the warm weather.

He told of passing through the
Indian Head country eighteen years ago
when the soil was then drifting.
Around Moose Jaw and Regina the
soil is heavier and the farmers have
overcome the soil drifting problem
there by running a cultivator before
the drill. In this manner the moist
soil is turned up in lumps and pre-
vents drifting until the crop is high
enough to take care of that sub-
ject.

Mr. Auld advocated the use of au-
tumn crops because in Saskatchewan
the worst soil drifting occurs in the
spring. He mentioned alfalfa and
brome grass as good preventives.

Delegates Registered
Further delegates to the convention
registered Wednesday were: Roy
Hansen, University of Saskatchewan;
Professor John Bracken, principal of
the Manitoba Agricultural College; F.
H. Auld, deputy minister of agricul-
ture of Saskatchewan; C. F. Freeman,
Brooks; N. F. Coleman, Bow Island;
V. Collins, Foremost; E. F. Drake,
Federal director of reclamation ser-
vice, Ottawa; C. T. Jenkins, New Day-
ton, Alta.; Hon. A. J. McLean, minis-
ter of public works, Edmonton; J. A.
Sinclair and J. A. Morgan, Calgary;
G. H. Hutton and A. S. Dawson, Cal-
gary; Allan P. Senior, Twin Falls,
Idaho; E. B. Knight, Vernon; F. A.
Wyatt, Edmonton; W. H. Laughey, Ed-
monton; W. H. Snell, Barons; R. J.
Ferris, Victoria, B.C.; J. W. Evans,
H. S. Allen and J. F. Anderson, Ray-
mond; W. H. Shepherd, Minneapolis,
Minn.; John Peterson, Hill Springs,
Alta.; J. R. Fryer, University of Al-
berta; G. R. Stuart, Dominion Seed
Branch, Calgary; J. M. Houston, as-
sistant commissioner of irrigation, Do-
minion government; Fred James, as-
sistant director publicity federal de-
partment of immigration and coloniza-
tion; H. A. Craig, deputy minister of
agriculture, Edmonton; G. R. Mar-
noch, H. B. Muckleston and S. G.
Porter, Lethbridge; J. Ingram, En-
chant; R. S. Stockton, Strathmore;
Earl Harker, Magrath; S. B. Brock-
house, Massman, Alta.; J. H. Kem-
mis, Cowley; H. M. Shaw, M.P., Mac-
leod; M. Bailey, Macleod; Nick Tait-
enger, Claresholm; J. L. Clarke, Re-
gina.

Among the delegates who registered
Thursday morning at the convention,
in addition to lists already sent, were
the following:

N. D. Mills, Enchant; George Morris-
son, Calgary; E. Ross White, New
York; J. E. Langdon, Calgary; W.
Murphy, Macleod; S. S. Dunham,
Lethbridge; District Passenger Agent
J. D. Proctor of the C.P.R.; W. H.
Mellow, Turin, Alta.; D. Blenvu,
Ouelletville; F. S. Leffingwell, M.L.A.,
Warner; R. W. Risenger, W. L.
Shields and D. D. McCallum, New
Dayton.

C. T. Jamieson, Commissioners
Meech and Freeman, J. J. Baskerville,
W. A. Hamilton, H. H. Nichols, T. W.
Crofts, all of Lethbridge; W. Hudson,
Jenkins, Alta.; L. H. Jellie and H.
A. Walter, Raley; John T. Willard,
Taber; Henry Holmes, Lethbridge; J.
F. Ross, Brooks; B. B. McMullen,
Barnwell; Jens Jorgenson, Mayburt;
E. B. Knight, Vernon, B.C.; H. S. Al-
len, Raymond.

J. A. Allred, Raymond; A. Ander-
son, Taber; L. L. Brown, Glenwood;
W. A. Dilley, Brooks; J. L. Franzer,
Medicine Hat; R. Henderson, Pincher
Creek; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; Dean
Howes, Edmonton; R. Lebutt, Strath-
more; J. W. Lucas, Cayley; W. C. Ly-
hart, Glenwoodville; Professor Mur-
ray, Nobleford; D. J. McArthur, Coal-
dale; T. J. O'Brien, Raymond; R. R.
Paul, Etzikom; Mr. and Mrs. Peacock,
Maple Creek.

John Peterson, Hill Springs; Ed.
Popham, Barnes; C. Raley, Leth-
bridge; S. S. Sears, Barnwell; N. A.
Spence, Coaldale; J. Stirling, Counsel;
R. H. Townsend, Nemisac; Mrs. L.
C. McKinney, M.L.A., Claresholm;
John T. Willard, Taber; H. C. Win-
gate, Cayley; T. H. Weyman, Iron
Springs.

Grazing in a field with two horses,
a deer was observed on the farm of
Michael O'Hearn, a short distance
north of Gananoque. The animal
evaded capture and beat a hasty re-
treat into a wood nearby.

BURDETT
CUTTING
WHEAT

(Special to The Herald)

BURDETT, July 21.—C. L.
Brunsdale, whose farm ad-
joins the town on the east
holds the record for early cut-
ting in the Lethbridge divi-
sion. On Thursday he started
cutting his Marquis wheat
which will average about 20
bushels to the acre. The field
cut was the first he sowed
last spring, and was a very
nice stand. The berries are
well filled. Mr. Brunsdale has
about 300 acres of wheat in
crop.

George G. Anderson.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the most interesting papers
read at the Irrigation convention so
far was that by George G. Anderson,
consulting engineer of Los Angeles,
Calif., and builder of the Lethbridge
irrigation project, which was read by
C. F. Jamieson before a large audience
at the Wednesday evening session.
The paper, which deals with the ir-
rigation possibilities of Southern Al-
berta, follows:

The Possibilities

The courteous invitation to address
this convention on the "Irrigation Pos-
sibilities of Southern Alberta" was ac-
cepted by the writer with some hesi-
tation, which, apart from the certain
inability to attend the convention in
person, was due, in part, to the fact
that, with the exception of a recent
visit, his knowledge of irrigation con-
ditions in this district, in later years
has been that only of the remote
though deeply interested observer.

Whatever hesitation there may have
been was overcome, however, by ap-
preciation of the invitation itself, and
of the great pleasure and privilege it
afforded to one who has ever, since
his first association with the district,
retained an abiding confidence in the
ultimate development, by aid of ir-
rigation, of its agricultural area to the
limit of efficient utilization of the
available water supply.

Just what these "possibilities" may
be, and what may be involved in their
development, it will be the purpose of
the following remarks to outline, brief-
ly and generally, as they appear, at
this time, to the writer.

Threshold of Real Development

It is more true than it ever has
been that Southern Alberta, at this
time, stands at the threshold of the
real development of its agricultural
resources.

Whatever doubt there may have
been of the necessity for irrigation in
the district has been removed, what-
ever hesitation there may have been
to use its aid has been overcome, and
the problem of today is to find the
means to carry into effect what is
universally admitted to be the sure
method by which agricultural produc-
tion may be increased and a stable
and prosperous community estab-
lished in Southern Alberta.

Twenty Years Ago

It is just 20 years ago, this month,
since the waters of the St. Mary
River were diverted, for the first time,
into the canals of the pioneer ir-
rigation enterprise, on a large scale, in
Canada, now the Lethbridge section
of the C. P. R. irrigation system—
with which the writer has the honor
to be associated.

Last year over 82,000 acres were
irrigated, with a crop value of \$4-
500,000.

It may seem, at first blush, that de-
velopment has been slow.

In the words of one of the speakers
at last year's convention at Medicine
Hat, "It takes time to make a highly
developed farming community, and
still more time to bring a great ir-
rigated district, such as we have, to
full fruition."

50 Years in U. S.

It is more than 50 years ago since
the first efforts in irrigation were
commenced in the Cache-la-Poudre
Valley, in Colorado, which is, today,
perhaps, the best settled and highest
developed strictly irrigation district
in the United States, and the cultivat-
ed area does not exceed 250,000 acres.

The experience of the U. S. Reclam-
ation Service, 18 years after its crea-
tion in 1902, confirms the general ex-
perience of relatively slow develop-
ment under irrigation, which might be
illustrated by numerous other expe-
riences, the history of the famous Im-
perial Valley in California, which has
approximately, 500,000 acres in cul-
tivation 20 years after water was first
diverted into the Salton Desert afford-
ing the rare exception, with reasons
peculiar to itself for its relative rapid-
ity of settlement.

In addition, however, to the general
conditions affecting irrigation develop-
ment, the pioneer effort in Canada
labored under local disadvantages,
primarily the novelty of irrigation as
an adjunct to cultivation in this coun-
try, and secondarily, though primarily
in effect, the fact that the district is
semi-arid and not wholly arid. The
difference between irrigation being a
necessity, in the latter case, and af-
fording an assurance, in the former
case, has, it will probably be promptly
and generally admitted, militated most
seriously against steady and rapid set-
tlement.

Irrigation a Necessity

The experience of the past few
years has demonstrated beyond any
question that to secure adequate re-
turns from agriculture, in this region,
irrigation is a necessity, and only by
its aid, wherever it is possible to se-
cure it within reasonable cost, can
agricultural pursuits be stabilized, in-
creased production assured, and pros-
perous communities be built up with
confidence in their continued exist-
ence and extension.

What S. Alberta Has Done

The term "Southern Alberta," in
relation to irrigation possibilities, is
taken to include that district of the
province south of Calgary.

In the report on "Irrigation Surveys
and Inspections" of the Department of
the Interior, 1918-1919, the statement
is made (P. 10) that, in that district,
there are constructed irrigation enter-
prises embracing 1,195,000 acres, an
projected enterprises embracing 530-
000 acres, omitting the North Saskat-
chewan project.

To give these in detail, there are:

	Constructed	Acres	Acres
Canadian Pacific			
Railway Projects:			
Western Section:	223,600		
Eastern Section:	400,000		
Lethbridge Sec.	133,000		
		753,000	
Canada Land and Irrigation			
Company		202,000	

Lethbridge Southeastern Dis- trict (estimated area) ..	350,000
United Irrigation District (estimated area)	50,000
Lethbridge Northern Dis- trict (estimated area) ...	150,000
	530,000

Considering, first, those which are,
directly or indirectly tributary to
Lethbridge, there are the Lethbridge
Section of the C. P. R. projects, 130-
000 acres, and all of the projected en-
terprises of 530,000 acres, a total of
660,000 acres.

Of these, the Lethbridge Northern
is dependent upon the old Man River
for its water supply, and all of the
others upon the St. Marys, Milk, Belly
and Waterton Rivers, in combination.

The Lethbridge Northern District in
conjunction with the Barons-Carman-
gay, South Macleod and other small
districts, may total 150,000 acres, for
which the Old Man river is capable of
furnishing an adequate supply of water,
though sufficient storage capacity
should be provided to supplement oc-
casional seasonal deficiencies in direct
stream flow.

Of the larger area of 510,000 acres,
all but 30,000 acres, in the United Ir-
rigation District, depend upon the St.
Marys and Milk Rivers for water sup-
ply with additional contribution from
the Belly and Waterton Rivers, div-
ersion from which may become a nec-
essity as the areas brought under cul-
tivation increase.

The St. Marys and Milk Rivers are,
as is well known, international
streams, over the division of whose
flow negotiations have been pending
for some years. The final decision
cannot be anticipated here. If, how-
ever, that should be approximately on
the lines of the present arrangement,
about one-half of the waters to each
country party to the controversy, that
half will require the addition of all
the available stream flow of the Belly
and Waterton Rivers not used by the
United Irrigation District, in order to
supply the requirements of 510,000
acres. Storage would, again, be re-
quired to conserve and regulate the
available water supply.

Second: There are the larger en-
terprises, in the Calgary and
Medicine Hat districts, embracing the
now constructed works of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway Company and the
Canada Land and Irrigation Com-
pany, in a total of 825,000 acres. These
are dependent upon the Bow River,
whose stream flow is sufficient for the
requirements, with some provision
for regulation, cared for within the
projects themselves.

1,500,000 Acres

There is, thus, the possibility of
ultimately developing an irrigable
area of over 1,500,000 acres in South-
ern Alberta. Apart from the Bow
River supply, that development will
involve the conservation of all the
available water supply of the rivers
named, the St. Marys, Milk, Belly
and Waterton Rivers, and, in part, of
the Old Man River.

An essential part of the plans to
make that development possible will
be the establishment of storage reser-
voirs, the existence of which, to the
requisite capacities, are within knowl-
edge from surveys which have been
made up to this time, and, probably
within reasonable cost limits, though
that important feature has not yet
been entered upon. While such de-
velopment of storage is for the future,
it will be part of wise provision
in the interests of that certain ulti-
mate scope of irrigation extension,
that available reservoir sites should
be segregated and thoroughly investi-
gated in all their relations to pros-
pective plans.

That program implies the utmost
conservation of the water supply of
all the streams south of Lethbridge.
A similar almost complete conserva-
tion and regulation of available water
supply has resulted in the irrigation
of 250,000 acres in the Cache-la-
Poudre Valley in Colorado, previously
referred to.

An Enormous Possibility
With these general possibilities in
contemplation, the means to be em-
ployed to secure the desirable results,
merit the most profound considera-
tion.

It may be of some significance to
note that about the same time that
it was reported that the Lethbridge
Northern District was estimated at an
overhead cost of \$51.26 per acre, the
returns from crops under the Leth-
bridge Section of 82,230 acres for
1919, were reported to average \$54.71
per acre.

Based upon the same estimated
overhead cost as in the case of the
Lethbridge Northern District, the ad-
dition of nearly 600,000 acres to the
irrigable area tributary to Lethbridge
and Macleod, and contributing to the
agricultural production of the Prov-
ince would involve the expenditure
of about \$30,000,000.

While, ultimately, as shown by the
returns from the Lethbridge irrigated
area in 1919, the annual crop returns
per acre would more than equal the
total first cost of construction per
acre, that result cannot be obtained
until some considerable time after the
capital expenditure in construction
has been made. The fact that the
bulk of the lands in these areas are
now settled upon, as in the Leth-
bridge Northern District, would accel-
erate the ordinarily slow process of
settlement and cultivation experi-
enced under most irrigation enterprises.

Capital Needed

It will be generally admitted that
no more certain method of increasing
agricultural production in Southern
Alberta can be found than by the aid
of irrigation; it will be as readily
conceded that the first step towards
applying that certain method, secur-
ing the means of application, the re-
quisite capital, in the vital problem
presented for solution.

The means of the capital involve-
d in these future developments is,
undoubtedly, beyond the ability of the
individual private capital to undertake,
even if that form of empire building
was considered desirable, under the
conditions of these new times.

improvements are
most certain of profit in the outcome
—the land and its owner, while, inci-
dentally, providing an additional chan-
nel for self government in community
enterprise.

Elsewhere and so far, for numerous
and various reasons which need not
be entered upon here, the "Irrigation
District" method has registered only
partial success, and that which has
been accomplished has been overlook-
ed in the notoriety following upon
some sensational failures.

It may not be too much to say that
the failures have been mostly in ad-
ministration, and it is interesting to
note that where land owners have
succeeded to the ownership and man-
agement of irrigation enterprises ini-
tiated under corporate management or
have expanded the works started, on
limited scale, by individuals or by
communities, they have been invari-
ably successful, in marked contrast
to the lack of success attending "dis-
trict" enterprise, in the same locality
and under similar general conditions.

It is quite possible to profit by ex-
perience, to avoid the pitfalls into
which others have been led, and to
build surely and solidly upon a sound
foundation.

The policy of thorough investiga-
tion under Government supervision,
of all the physical features of any
projected undertaking, insures the
avoidance of many errors that have
brought disaster in their train else-
where.

One Danger

There is a danger in Southern Al-
berta, not common to many other ir-
rigation districts, that, from its semi-
arid character, the land owners and
water users, following seasons in
which abundant crops may be obtain-
ed without the artificial use of water,
may become weary of carrying the
burden entailed in the upkeep of the
Canal systems, or may neglect to
maintain them in the order and con-
dition necessary to secure full benefit
from them in succeeding seasons of
real necessity.

The recently amended Alberta Ir-
rigation District Act embodying safe-
guards for both Government and land
owners, provides a means for carry-
ing into effect the desire to extend
irrigation facilities, increase produc-
tion and build up the Province.

The writer pointed out elsewhere,
that under all the existing conditions
of irrigation development, especially
as these may affect a comparatively
new territory, new, at least, in its ap-
plication of such legislative provi-
sions, the communities thus to be
created, "willing as they may be to
bear the financial burden, cannot
hope unaided, to carry out the works
without serious financial hardship."

That handicap would be represent-
ed in the discount on bonds, the rate
of interest, the terms of repayment,
and, perhaps, as the most serious
item, the delay occurring in investi-
gation, negotiation, etc.

Canadian financial circles are
not, even yet, sufficiently familiar
with, or adequately informed or
advised upon, irrigation conditions
to advance capital in such under-
takings at or near par and there
may result, unless that contin-
gency is clearly recognized and
promptly dealt with, the manipula-
tions between financier and con-
tractor which led to much of the
disrepute into which "Irrigation
District" securities have fallen
elsewhere.

Under all the circumstances, the ef-
fort to secure the necessary capital
for the first undertaking under the
District Act will, in all probability,
prove to be the most difficult. The
measure of success attending that
initial venture will by so much reduce
the stress attending the financing of
the subsequent projects.

That condition must be clearly rec-
ognized, as well as the fact that these
extensive areas can be fully devel-
oped, only by irrigation, by bringing
together, as has been elsewhere re-
marked, "the regions resources in
land and water," and in that broad
view, the governments, Dominion and
Provincial alike, are deeply concern-
ed.

Following upon governmental study,
investigation and assurance of the
inherent merits of each undertaking,
a policy of advancing the necessary
capital for construction, on lines sim-
ilar to those of the United States, un-
der the Reclamation Act 1920, might
well be adopted, exacting low rate of
interest and granting long term of re-
payment. From the experience of
similar undertakings in the district
itself, the returns would justify the
adoption of such policy, if viewed
merely from the financial standpoint.
Beyond and above that, however,
there would be inaugurated a policy
which would secure the full develop-
ment of the agricultural resources of
Southern Alberta, and the establish-
ment of stable self-supporting com-
munities within its boundaries
through the co-operative activities of
both the Governments and the citi-
zens.

If some such policy is not adopted,
delay may occur and additional bur-
den be placed upon the initial move-
ments in this agricultural expansion.
Indefinite postponement may re-
sult, although it is hardly con-
ceivable that such achievements as
were possible to the early pioneers,
in irrigation on the American Con-
tinent, no less arduous in those days
than the tasks presented to the far-
mer of Southern Alberta today, can-
not be repeated in these times when
increase of agricultural production is
so essential.

The writer retains the 20 year con-
fidence in the inevitable development
of agriculture, by irrigation, in South-
ern Alberta, to the limit of utilization
of its available water supply.

WHY The Southern Alberta Farmer
Is So Anxious to Get---
IRRIGATION

While the rest of the country
was burned brown, the irrigated
district around Lethbridge was
green with grains and grasses.

On dry land the crop return
was zero.

On irrigated land in the Leth-
bridge district, the gross return
per acre was \$54.71.

Had the Lethbridge Northern
district had irrigation the return
might have been greater as the
land there is suited for irrigation.

The irrigated area around Leth-
bridge totalled 81,000 acres last
year and the gross value of its
production was \$4,498,542.

ALFALFA
PROVERBS

ALFALFA is the best soil
doctor.

ALFALFA increases the milk
flow.

ALFALFA balances the corn
ration.

ALFALFA is the greatest of
all sub-soilers.

ALFALFA keeps stock in good
condition.

AN ALFALFA field is a hog's
idea of heaven.

ALFALFA means more money
and better homes.

ALFALFA does things, and
never loafs on the job.

ALFALFA, with a fair chance
always makes good.

ALFALFA fills the haymow and
pays for the privilege.

ALFALFA is the cheapest and
best feed for beef and cattle.

ALFALFA insures larger yields
from the crops that follow.

ALFALFA contains more pro-
tein to the ton than clover or
corn.

ALFALFA is the agricultural
wonder of the Twentieth Century.

ALFALFA yields from two or
three times as much as clover or

timothy, and is more valuable
than hay.

ALFALFA adds humus to the
soil.

ALFALFA is high in feeding
value.

ALFALFA sod grows larger
corn crops.

ALFALFA has no equal as a
hog pasture.

ALFALFA should be grown on
every farm.

FOXTAIL is the greatest enemy
of alfalfa.

GROWING ALFALFA is good
business farming.

Dr. Tolmie Very Optimistic
Over Western Crop Outlook

OTTAWA, July 31.—(Canadian
Press)—Back from his extended trip
west, Dr. S. Tolmie, minister of agricul-
ture, stated that present prospects
were for excellent crops, despite re-
ports from some sources to the con-
trary. What most impressed him,
however, was the wonderful spirit of
optimism, especially in districts which
have had no crop for several seasons.
Speaking of the Brandon exhibition,
Dr. Tolmie said a livestock parade
which was put on there was a revela-
tion to him and convinced him that
the farmers of the west were fast
coming to realize that there could be
no successful farming without ade-
quate attention to livestock.

TAKING THE GAMBLE
OUT OF FARMING

Irrigated land in the Coaldale district sells as high as \$165 an acre.
One farmer there mortgaged 480 acres at \$50 per acre.

Land in the Lethbridge Northern district is not worth anything unless
it produces crops. Add water to it and it will be worth the Coaldale price.
This is not a gamble for the government that guarantees the bonds, it is
a sound investment.

gated land provides a considerable amount of hay crops which would give to the dry farmer a plentiful supply of food for his stock, that he would otherwise be without in a year of drouth.

Mr. Buchanan considered the problems of the future in so far as irrigation is concerned, to be the most complete storage of high water and flood flow of all streams in Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan; the planning and construction of a canal system which will insure the most economical conveyance of water to the land that can most readily and efficiently be irrigated from the available source of supply, and the decision of the Waterways Commission as to the division of the waters of the International streams between Canada and the United States.

Dealing with irrigation propositions now under construction, and practically ready for construction, Mr. Buchanan pointed out that based on the gross return per acre from the irrigated crops in the irrigated area around Lethbridge last year, the land in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project, if it had had irrigation last year, would have produced \$7,000,000, whereas without irrigation, it had produced absolutely nothing. Basing his argument on this comparison of results in a dry area, Mr. Buchanan maintained that it was to the interest of the Province and of the Dominion, as well as the farmers immediately concerned, that the losses incurred in dry years should be overcome as much as possible, in order to develop the wealth of the country. He had been told, and it had been used as an argument against irrigation development, that certain systems in the United States had not been successful from the beginning. We must not overlook the fact that in the United States, most of the irrigation systems have been established to reclaim land that had never been settled, and when it came to disposing of this land, it was difficult to find purchasers with capital, who could meet all obligations and erect homes and farm buildings, and equip their farms with stock and machinery. In the propositions that are now being so strongly advocated in Southern Alberta, the situation is entirely different. The people own the land, they have built their homes and buildings, and they have their stock and machinery. All they need is the water to make these farms productive year in and year out.

Increasing the Value

Discussing the apparent difficulty in financing the irrigation districts in Alberta, Mr. Buchanan emphasized the point that irrigated land in Southern Alberta had been selling at \$150 per acre and over. Dry land in the proposed Lethbridge Northern District, on account of crop failures, could hardly sell at one-fifth of that amount. It was clear to him that once this so-called dry land could be irrigated, it would be worth as much at least as the irrigated land in the Coaldale district. Surely, if we are going to make land worth five times as much as it is today, there ought not to be any difficulty in financing the venture.

Another matter that was of the utmost importance to the future of Southern Alberta, was stock raising. We can only have mixed farming, and we can only have successful stock raising from the establishment of plenty of irrigated areas. The view held by the Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, was that irrigated areas established throughout Southern Alberta would be the salvation of stock raising, as they would provide food to carry the stock over the years when pasture was poor, and the natural supply of food not available. Stock farming through irrigation would increase the humus of the soil and would get rid of weeds, plant diseases, and insects, and overcome to a great extent the soil drifting problem.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan urged that irrigation development should be considered from the broad statesman-like standpoint, and not from a parochial view. It had been suggested that the people who had invested their all in land and buildings in the dry areas should move out to some other section of the country. That would mean that those people would practically be ruined, and would have to start life all over again. The statesman-like policy was to move in the water, and the farms and buildings, and other investments would be saved, and the country as a whole enriched.

The great need of Canada at the present moment was to develop its rich natural resources. The country had heavy financial obligations to meet, and it was only by creating all the wealth possible out of our resources that we could meet these obligations. Irrigation would certainly enrich large areas of land, and make the soil that is fertile produce annually much wealth in grains, hays, livestock, and even fruits, as it had been proved that on irrigated land, small fruits could be raised with much success. He believed that the future would see irrigation largely extended, and that these irrigated areas would produce greater wealth per acre than any other section of Western Canada.

WILL SURVEY NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN FOR COAL

PRINCE ALBERT, July 31.—E. Pierce, mines inspector; A. C. Garner, chief surveyor; B. L. Thorne, geologist, are the men in charge of an expedition which has arrived here on the way to Lac La Ronge, in the country to the north of Prince Albert, to explore for coal deposits or other natural resources. The party has been sent out by the Saskatchewan government to make a complete survey of the area in which it is claimed valuable mineral resources abound. The expedition has been inaugurated by the Hon. Chas. Dunning.

gation Congress How it Can be Done—Scrap the Disc Harrow, and the Dust Mulch, and Leave the Clods on Top

(From Thursday's Daily.)

That there was much in common between Southern Alberta and Kansas in the problems of farming, was the statement of Professor W. M. Jardine, president of the State College of Kansas, in his address on "Soil Drifting and its Prevention." The big audience followed what he had to say with intensified interest, consequent on the late experience in the area which comprises the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project.

The professor brought to the attention of his audience that soil-drifting, which was the greatest problem in Kansas, was no longer a problem in the means that were used to remedy the same. Kansas, with a wind-blown area of a 64,000-acre solid block, in addition to other areas, was now transformed into one of the finest wheat growing areas in the States. There was no more trouble with soil drifting except in the case of farmers who through prosperity had become careless.

Kansas Winds

Winds in Kansas, said the speaker, blew harder and oftener than they did in Southern Alberta, and he felt sure that the winds here were the tail end of the Kansas winds. In 1913 the soil drifting problem was the most serious in western Kansas. There was the solid block of 64,000 acres blown out; homes were abandoned with the soil blown over the top of them; there was no such thing as vegetation. In addition to the wind troubles, the farmers in the practicing of summerfallowing and disc plowing had aggravated conditions caused by the winds.

To remedy the existing conditions at the time in western Kansas an area of 4,000 acres was specially set apart at the Experimental Station for finding out means to resist the effect of the high winds. The importance of retaining the humus in the soil was recognized, and for this purpose the development of livestock was gone into with the erection of fourteen silos. To carry on the campaign to combat soil drifting the farmers were asked to co-operate to the extent of putting up the like amount in cash contributed by the authorities. To this end \$8,000 was subscribed, and the Rock Island railway, which had to encounter the same problem, came forward with financial aid.

Stop it at Start

It was discovered that the initial part of solving the problem of soil-drifting was to stop the starting of the movement. It was felt that if this was effected there would be no further trouble. The moving soil developed a cutting surface, and with the velocity of a wind, moving at the rate of from 30 to 40 miles an hour, aided in the devastation that was going on.

The Lister

The instrument used in Kansas to fight soil-drifting was the Lister. This was made to take the place of the ordinary plow. It was found that lister ground never blew out. In lister the system of furrowing was followed out. Furrows were found to be the safeguard against soil-drifting, provided they were made on the windward side and starting to come back. Listers were the best implements for this purpose, but failing these, any sort of cultivator would do, provided the secret was followed of furrowing to windward and coming back. Get to the windward side in making furrows along the field and the soil will be held. Vegetation alone will not hold the soil, the furrows were necessary, and it was a practice in Kansas for the farmers during a windstorm, or when a storm was expected, to go out among the growing wheat and dig furrows.

In the furrows were planted vegetation, such as sorghum, and these made a definite barrier. In Kansas they were raising from 25 bushels to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre on clay loam, similar to the soil of Southern Alberta, and by the furrowing principle had effectually remedied the soil-drifting menace. The conditions of 1913-14 had been overcome.

Illustrated Soil Drifting

Professor Jardine's lantern illustrations proved interesting to the farmers and called forth many questions. He showed operations conducted on the large tract of land referred to and spoke highly of the qualities of the Lister plow in saving land from blowing.

Throughout his talk he endeavored to emphasize the point that soil drifting is easy to stop and tried to encourage the farmers to more effort. In Kansas the question is practically a settled one and any farmer who has his land blown does not receive any sympathy, but just a smile, because he has not been onto his job.

Keep Surface Lumpy

"If every other quarter section was covered with grass in this country soil drifting would not be known," he said. Continuing, he emphasized the necessity of keeping the surface of the soil lumpy and advocated the using of a cultivator that allows the fine soil to sift down and puts the lumps on top. The rotary rod weeder was advocated.

Disc Harrow is Taboo

Farmers in Kansas now do not consider the disc harrow their friend as much as they did in past years, he announced. These farmers do not flatten out or pack the surface. In reference to the Lister he said they used it in plowing strips across fields to arrest the blowing particles.

Saskatchewan Expert

F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan, told of conditions in his province. There the chief trouble was caused through cultivating sandy soil, which, he said, should have remained in grass for grazing purposes. He advocated the

returning of all such soil for this purpose and thought it could well be used during the summer by farmers who have not sufficient pasture for their stock in the warm weather.

He told of passing through the Indian Head country eighteen years ago when the soil was then drifting. Around Moose Jaw and Regina the soil is heavier and the farmers have overcome the soil drifting problem there by running a cultivator before the drill. In this manner the moist soil is turned up in lumps and prevents drifting until the crop is high enough to take care of that subject.

Mr. Auld advocated the use of autumn crops because in Saskatchewan the worst soil drifting occurs in the spring. He mentioned alfalfa and brome grass as good preventives.

Delegates Registered

Further delegates to the convention registered Wednesday were: Roy Hansen, University of Saskatchewan; Professor John Bracken, principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College; F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; C. F. Freeman, Brooks; N. F. Coleman, Bow Island; V. Collins, Foremost; E. F. Drake, federal director of reclamation service, Ottawa; C. T. Jenkins, New Dayton, Alta.; Hon. A. J. McLean, minister of public works, Edmonton; J. A. Sinclair and J. A. Morgan, Calgary; G. H. Hutton and A. S. Dawson, Calgary; Allan P. Senior, Twin Falls, Idaho; E. B. Knight, Vernon; F. A. Wyatt, Edmonton; W. H. Laughy, Edmonton; W. H. Snell, Barons; R. J. Ferris, Victoria, B.C.; J. W. Evans, H. S. Allen and J. F. Anderson, Raymond; W. H. Shepherd, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Peterson, Hill Springs, Alta.; J. R. Fryer, University of Alberta; G. R. Stuart, Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary; J. M. Houston, assistant commissioner of irrigation, Dominion government; Fred James, assistant director publicity federal department of immigration and colonization; H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Edmonton; G. R. Marnech, H. B. Muckleston and S. G. Porter, Lethbridge; J. Ingram, Enchant; R. S. Stockton, Strathmore; Earl Harker, Magrath; S. B. Brockhouse, Massmain, Alta.; J. H. Kemmis, Cowley; H. M. Shaw, M.P., Macleod; M. Bailey, Macleod; Nick Taitenger, Claresholm; J. L. Clarke, Regina.

Among the delegates who registered Thursday morning at the convention, in addition to lists already sent, were the following:

N. D. Mills, Enchant; George Morrison, Calgary; E. Ross White, New York; J. E. Langdon, Calgary; W. Murphy, Macleod; S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge; District Passenger Agent J. D. Proctor of the C.P.R.; W. H. Mellow, Turin, Alta.; D. Bienvenu, Ouelletville; F. S. Leffingwell, M.L.A., Warner; R. W. Risenger, W. L. Shields and D. D. McCallum, New Dayton.

C. T. Jamieson, Commissioners Meech and Freeman, J. H. Baskerville, W. A. Hamilton, H. H. Nichols, T. W. Crofts, all of Lethbridge; W. Hudson, Jenkins, Alta.; L. H. Jellie and H. A. Walter, Raley; John T. Willard, Taber; Henry Holmes, Lethbridge; J. F. Ross, Brooks; B. B. McMullen, Barnwell; Jens Jorgenson, Mayburt; E. B. Knight, Vernon, B.C.; H. S. Allen, Raymond.

J. A. Allred, Raymond; A. Anderson, Taber; L. L. Brown, Glenwood; W. A. Dilley, Brooks; J. L. Franzer, Medicine Hat; R. Henderson, Pincher Creek; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; Dean Howes, Edmonton; R. Lebat, Strathmore; J. W. Lucas, Cayley; W. C. Lyhart, Glenwoodville; Professor Murray, Nobleford; D. J. McArthur, Coal-dale; T. J. O'Brien, Raymond; R. R. Paul, Etzikom; Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Maple Creek.

John Peterson, Hill Springs; Ed. Popham, Barnes; C. Raley, Lethbridge; S. S. Sears, Barnwell; N. A. Spence, Coal-dale; J. Stirling, Counsel; R. H. Townsend, Nemiscam; Mrs. L. C. McKinney, M.L.A., Claresholm; John T. Willard, Taber; H. C. Wingate, Cayley; T. H. Weyman, Iron Springs.

Grazing in a field with two horses. A deer was observed on the farm of Michael O'Hearn, a short distance north of Gananogue. The animal evaded capture and beat a hasty retreat into a wood nearby.

BURDETT CUTTING WHEAT

(Special to The Herald)

BURDETT, July 21.—C. L. Brunsdale, whose farm adjoins the town on the east holds the record for early cutting in the Lethbridge division. On Thursday he started cutting his Marquis wheat which will average about 20 bushels to the acre. The field cut was the first he sowed last spring, and was a very nice stand. The berries are well filled. Mr. Brunsdale has about 300 acres of wheat in crop.

George G. Anderson.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the most interesting papers read at the irrigation convention so far was that by George G. Anderson, consulting engineer of Los Angeles, Calif., and builder of the Lethbridge irrigation project, which was read by C. F. Jamieson before a large audience at the Wednesday evening session. The paper, which deals with the irrigation possibilities of Southern Alberta, follows:

The Possibilities

The courteous invitation to address this convention on the "Irrigation Possibilities of Southern Alberta" was accepted by the writer with some hesitation, which, apart from the certain inability to attend the convention in person, was due, in part, to the fact that, with the exception of a recent visit, his knowledge of irrigation conditions in this district, in later years, has been that only of the remote though deeply interested observer.

Whatever hesitation there may have been was overcome, however, by appreciation of the invitation itself, and of the great pleasure and privilege it afforded to one who has ever, since his first association with the district, retained an abiding confidence in the ultimate development, by aid of irrigation, of its agricultural area to the limit of efficient utilization of the available water supply.

Just what these "possibilities" may be, and what may be involved in their development, it will be the purpose of the following remarks to outline, briefly and generally, as they appear, at this time, to the writer.

Threshold of Real Development

It is more true than it ever has been that Southern Alberta, at this time, stands at the threshold of the real development of its agricultural resources.

Whatever doubt there may have been of the necessity for irrigation in the district has been removed, whatever hesitation there may have been to use its aid has been overcome, and the problem of today is to find the means to carry into effect what is universally admitted to be the sure method by which agricultural production may be increased and a stable and prosperous community established in Southern Alberta.

Twenty Years Ago

It is just 20 years ago, this month, since the waters of the St. Mary River were diverted, for the first time, into the canals of the pioneer irrigation enterprise, on a large scale, in Canada, now the Lethbridge section of the C. P. R. irrigation system—with which the writer has the honor to be associated.

Last year over 82,000 acres were irrigated, with a crop value of \$4,500,000.

It may seem, at first blush, that development has been slow.

In the words of one of the speakers at last year's convention at Medicine Hat, "It takes time to make a highly developed farming community, and still more time to bring a great irrigated district, such as we have, to full fruition."

50 Years in U. S.

It is more than 50 years ago since the first efforts in irrigation were commenced in the Cache-la-Poudre Valley, in Colorado, which is, today, perhaps, the best settled and highest developed strictly irrigation district in the United States, and the cultivated area does not exceed 250,000 acres.

The experience of the U. S. Reclamation Service, 18 years after its creation in 1902, confirms the general experience of relatively slow development under irrigation, which might be illustrated by numerous other experiences, the history of the famous Imperial Valley in California, which has approximately 500,000 acres in cultivation 20 years after water was first diverted into the Salton Desert affording the rare exception, with reasons peculiar to itself for its relative rapidity of settlement.

In addition, however, to the general conditions affecting irrigation development, the pioneer effort in Canada labored under local disadvantages, primarily the novelty of irrigation as an adjunct to cultivation in this country, and secondarily, though primarily in effect, the fact that the district is semi-arid and not wholly arid. The difference between irrigation being a necessity, in the latter case, and affording an assurance, in the former case, has, it will probably be promptly and generally admitted, militated most seriously against steady and rapid settlement.

Irrigation a Necessity

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated beyond any question that to secure adequate returns from agriculture, in this region, irrigation is a necessity, and only by its aid, wherever it is possible to secure it within reasonable cost, can agricultural pursuits be stabilized, increased production assured, and prosperous communities be built up with confidence in their continued existence and extension.

What S. Alberta Has Done

The term "Southern Alberta," in relation to irrigation possibilities, is taken to include that district of the province south of Calgary.

In the report on "Irrigation Surveys and Inspections" of the Department of the Interior, 1918-1919, the statement is made (P. 10) that, in that district, there are constructed irrigation enterprises embracing 1,105,000 acres, and projected enterprises embracing 539,000 acres, omitting the North Saskatchewan project.

To give these in detail, there are:

Constructed	Acres	Acres
Canadian Pacific Railway Projects:		
Western Section	223,530	
Eastern Section	400,000	
Lethbridge Sec.	130,000	
Canada Land and Irrigation Company		753,000
		202,000

Lethbridge Southern District (estimated area) ...	350,000
United Irrigation District (estimated area) ...	50,000
Lethbridge Northern District (estimated area) ...	150,000
	530,000

Considering, first, those which are directly or indirectly tributary to Lethbridge, there are the Lethbridge Section of the C. P. R. projects, 130,000 acres, and all of the projected enterprises of 530,000 acres, a total of 660,000 acres.

Of these, the Lethbridge Northern is dependent upon the old Man River for its water supply, and all of the others upon the St. Marys, Milk, Belly and Waterton Rivers, in combination. The Lethbridge Northern District in conjunction with the Barons-Carmangay, South Macleod and other small districts, may total 150,000 acres, for which the Old Man river is capable of furnishing an adequate supply of water, though sufficient storage capacity should be provided to supplement occasional seasonal deficiencies in direct stream flow.

Of the larger area of 510,000 acres, all but 30,000 acres, in the United Irrigation District, depend upon the St. Marys and Milk Rivers for water supply with additional contribution from the Belly and Waterton Rivers, diversion from which may become a necessity as the areas brought under cultivation increase.

The St. Marys and Milk Rivers are, as is well known, international streams, over the division of whose flow negotiations have been pending for some years. The final decision cannot be anticipated here. If, however, that should be approximately on the lines of the present arrangement, about one-half of the waters to each country party to the controversy, that half will require the addition of all the available stream flow of the Belly and Waterton Rivers not used by the United Irrigation District, in order to supply the requirements of 510,000 acres. Storage would, again, be required to conserve and regulate the available water supply.

Second: There are the larger enterprises, in the Calgary and Medicine Hat districts, embracing the now constructed works of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, in a total of 825,000 acres. These are dependent upon the Bow River, whose stream flow is sufficient for the requirements, with some provision for regulation, cared for within the projects themselves.

1,500,000 Acres

There is, thus, the possibility of ultimately developing an irrigable area of over 1,500,000 acres in Southern Alberta. Apart from the Bow River supply, that development will involve the conservation of all the available water supply of the rivers named, the St. Marys, Milk, Belly and Waterton Rivers, and, in part, of the Old Man River.

An essential part of the plans to make that development possible will be the establishment of storage reservoirs, the existence of which, to the requisite capacities, are within knowledge from surveys which have been made up to this time, and, probably within reasonable cost limits, though that important feature has not yet been entered upon. While such development of storage is for the future, it will be part of wise provision in the interests of that certain ultimate scope of irrigation extension, that available reservoir sites should be segregated and thoroughly investigated in all their relations to prospective plans.

That program implies the utmost conservation of the water supply of all the streams south of Lethbridge. A similar almost complete conservation and regulation of available water supply has resulted in the irrigation of 250,000 acres in the Cache-la-Poudre Valley in Colorado, previously referred to.

An Enormous Possibility

With these general possibilities in contemplation, the means to be employed to secure the desirable results, merit the most profound consideration.

It may be of some significance to note that about the same time that it was reported that the Lethbridge Northern District was estimated at an overhead cost of \$51.26 per acre, the returns from crops under the Lethbridge Section of 82,230 acres for 1919, were reported to average \$54.71 per acre.

Based upon the same estimated overhead cost as in the case of the Lethbridge Northern District, the addition of nearly 600,000 acres to the irrigable area tributary to Lethbridge and Macleod, and contributing to the agricultural production of the Province would involve the expenditure of about \$30,000,000.

While, ultimately, as shown by the returns from the Lethbridge irrigated area in 1919, the annual crop returns per acre would more than equal the total first cost of construction per acre, that result cannot be obtained until some considerable time after the capital expenditure in construction has been made. The fact that the bulk of the lands in these areas are now settled upon, as in the Lethbridge Northern District, would accelerate the ordinarily slow process of settlement and cultivation experienced under most irrigation enterprises.

Capital Needed

It will be generally admitted that no more certain method of increasing agricultural production in Southern Alberta can be found than by the aid of irrigation; it will be as readily conceded that the first step towards applying that certain method, securing the means of application, the requisite capital, is the vital problem presented for solution.

The magnitude of the work involved in these future developments is, doubtless, beyond the ability of the individual private capitalist to undertake, even if that form of empire building was considered desirable under the conditions of these new times.

the land and its fertility, providing an outlet for self government enterprise.

Elsewhere and so far and various reasons be entered upon here "District" method has been accomplished here in the notoriety some sensational failures have been noted, and it is quite possible that where the management of irrigation has been expanded under corporate limited scale, by the communities, they have been successful, in the lack of success "enterprise," in the and under similar general conditions, to avoid which others have build surely and so foundation.

The policy of the nation under Government of all the physical projected undertaking avoidance of many of brought disaster in where.

One danger in Alberta, not common to irrigation districts, that arid character, the water users, following which abundant crops would be without the artificial burden entailed in the Canal systems, or maintain them in the condition necessary to so from them insurmountable real necessity.

The recently amended irrigation District Act guards for both Government owners, provides a means to effect the irrigation facilities, and build up the

The writer pointed out that under all the extension of irrigation development as these may affect new territory, new, a application of such legislation, the communities created, "willing as bear the financial hope, unaided, to carry without serious financial handicap would be in the discount of interest, the term of, and perhaps, as the item, the delay occasioned, negotiation, etc.

WHILE IRRIGATED

While the rest was burned brown district around green with grains. On dry land the was zero.

On irrigated land bridge district, the per acre was \$54.71.

ALFA PROVES

ALFALFA is a doctor.

ALFALFA increases flow.

ALFALFA balances ration.

ALFALFA is all sub-soilers.

ALFALFA keeps condition.

AN ALFALFA idea of heaven.

ALFALFA means and better homes.

ALFALFA does never loaf on the

ALFALFA, with always makes good.

ALFALFA fills pays for the price.

ALFALFA is the best feed for beef.

ALFALFA insures from the crops the

ALFALFA contains to the ton corn.

ALFALFA is wonder of the Twentieth century.

ALFALFA yields three times as much.

TAKING OFF

Irrigated land. One farmer there. Land in the. It produces crops. This is not a gas. A sound investment.

WHEN SOUTHERN ALBERTA BEGAN IRRIGATING, SOME OF THE EARLY TROUBLES

Interesting History of Canada's
Pioneer Project Interesting-
ly Told

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Something of the early history and struggles of irrigation and irrigationists in Southern Alberta was told at the Wednesday evening session of the irrigation congress by Supt. W. H. Fairfield of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. His address follows:

The Lethbridge district is proud of its irrigation development, comprising, as it does, a district of no mean area even for the west, for the one canal system waters the farms adjacent to the towns of Magrath, Raymond and Stirling on the south and extends to beyond Coaldale on the east.

The early history of the project is interesting. To understand the various causes that brought about the undertaking it is necessary to go clear back to about 1883 when Sir Alexander Galt promoted a company known as the Canadian North West Coal & Navigation Co., to start mining the coal that outcropped on the river bottom below the present site of the city. The camp was first called Coalbanks. The idea was to carry the coal by boat to connect with the Canadian Pacific railway at Medicine Hat. It was soon found that the river was not very satisfactory from a navigable standpoint and that if the demand for the excellent domestic coal was to be supplied it would be necessary to find some better means of getting it to market.

Sir Alexander Galt interested capital from the old country and a narrow gauge railway was built to Dunmore Junction and shortly afterward another narrow gauge road was built to Great Falls, Montana, the new company being called the Alberta Railway & Coal Co. About this time Mr. E. T. Galt, son of Sir Alexander, became president and assumed management of the company. As a result of the company's enterprise in building these railway lines they had given them by the Dominion government, about one and one-quarter million acres of land. How to realize something from this land was a question. There was little if any sale for it even at one to two dollars an acre. It was considered useless for anything except range purposes.

The Start of Irrigation

Then some far-sighted men, notably among whom was William Pearce, urged the advisability of irrigation. The government made some preliminary surveys. The final outcome of the situation was that Mr. Galt went to his friends in the old country who already had money invested in the company and persuaded them to put up more capital and a subsidiary company was formed known as the Canadian North West Irrigation Co. and Mr. C. A. Magrath was made manager. An arrangement was made with the government whereby an exchange in land was brought about, the company being given title to a solid block of land in the western section of their holdings, turning back any land they were holding near Medicine Hat. The irrigation company agreed to pay the parent company \$2.00 per acre for the land they took over and agreed to attempt to irrigate. Mr. Geo. G. Anderson was brought from the States as consulting engineer and the project was gotten under way. It was at this stage that the Mormons began to play an important part. The Cardston district had been established for a number of years and coming as these people did from Utah where irrigation had been brought to a high state of development they readily recognized the possibilities of this country if irrigation could be made possible. An arrangement was made with the church to have the work of construction done by their people, they to take half their pay in money and the other half in land, the land being put in at the very nominal price of \$3.00 per acre. The towns of Magrath and Stirling sprang into existence during the two years of construction.

Some History

This brings us to the year 1900. I might mention in passing that I was given a few days ago, by the courtesy of the irrigation branch of the C.P.R., access to an old scrap book in which had been pasted numerous newspaper clippings from papers published 20 to 25 years ago. These are extremely interesting when read from the light of present development but time will not permit me to go into them. However, from the Edmonton Bulletin dated September 14, 1900, we find the following:

"At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th, the water in the Lethbridge branch of the Canadian North West Irrigation company's canal reached the limits of that town after travelling a distance of 93 miles, and the event was fittingly celebrated by a number of citizens who gathered to witness the arrival. This marks the beginning of another important stage in the development of the latent resources of Western Canada."

First Irrigation Settlers

The spring of 1901 saw the main canal completed and ready to supply water to the land. The first settlers on irrigated land came to Lethbridge that spring, some dozen or fifteen farms were started just south of the city who in all broke and put in perhaps 600 acres of land. Incidentally it was in April of that year that the speaker took a farm under the ditch. At Magrath there was that season

the opinion of the man on the street in those days:

The Old Skeptics

"Lethbridge itself had no faith in the enterprise. Some trust in cattle, some in ditches, said they, but we trust in the pay-roll of the mines, that's good enough for us."

Irrigation seemed to be a laborious and expensive manner of raising grain for it was not until after two or three years that it was demonstrated that alfalfa could be raised successfully and it was not till still later that the farmers began to realize what profits there were in raising this wonderful forage crop.

The Coaldale District

In 1905 the Coaldale district started. Through the efforts of a small land selling company in which H. A. Suggitt was the prime mover rapid settlement took place in the immediate neighborhood of that station.

About this time the possibility of wheat growing on dry lands was discovered and settlement from Warner north up over the district now served by the Alderside line and eastward toward Medicine Hat began to take place rapidly. Farmers on irrigated land began to wonder if the climate had changed. You are all familiar with what has happened from then on. The climate has not changed. We do get wet years but we get

many dry ones. The value of irrigation for our lands is no longer questioned. The hopes of such far-sighted men as Mr. E. T. Galt and Mr. C. A. Magrath have been realized.

To bring the history of the Canadian North West Irrigation Co. to date all that has to be said is that as soon as the success of the irrigation company was assured an amalgamation was made with the Railway and Coal company, the new organization being known as the Alberta Railway and Irrigation company, this being later bought and absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

The Present Development

A word as to the present development of irrigation and I am done. There are now \$2,000 acres of land with water rights under this system practically all of it under cultivation. Of this amount 12,000 acres is in alfalfa with the prospect that the acreage devoted to this crop will be greatly increased during the next few years. Land values have increased very rapidly and already the effect of irrigation being shown in a beneficial manner in that the farms are beginning to put out as our farm units are quite too large for the best development of the district. Irrigation lends itself to intensive rather than extensive farming. The possibilities with small farms have been demonstrated but no work with them along commercial lines has yet been attempted. The number of livestock kept on our farms is lamentably small. Dairying, considering our possibilities along this line, is being sadly neglected.

In conclusion I shall only repeat what I said in the beginning, we are proud of our irrigation development as a district but realize that we are only in the pioneer stage and that when we, as irrigation farmers, strike our stride we shall be the envy of all farming districts of the Canadian Northwest.

NO DOUBT ABOUT SENTIMENT OF CONVENTION ON BIG L. N. PROJECT

Want Immediate Action But Delegates Avoid Doing Anything to Embarrass Government Just When Roundtable Conference is in Sight—Canadian Bankers' Association Throw Weight of Their Influence on Side of Immediate Construction.

(From Friday's daily)

There is just one thing nearest the hearts of the Southern Alberta irrigationists in attendance at the irrigation convention—and that is a plan for financing the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project.

But though that is the case, they have studiously avoided giving expression to their wishes on the convention floor. Two days of the convention passed without a direct reference to the subject, though it is evident that they would like to break loose for not a single reference is made to the need for a policy of extending irrigation to every possible acre in the province but is applauded vociferously.

However, the fact that there is now an immediate prospect, through the good offices of W. A. Buchanan, M. P., that a round-table conference, between the new minister of the interior Sir James Lougheed and Premier Stewart and ministers of the Alberta government will be held—may even now be in progress at Edmonton—to consider ways and means of getting the money to develop the Lethbridge Northern system, has resulted in the delegates holding their hand. They do not wish to do anything which might jeopardize their position.

Legislators Have Ear to Ground

But the members of the provincial legislature who are in attendance will not go away without having imbibed the spirit of the convention which is for the immediate construction of the project and the opening of a way for other big schemes in the province. Hon. A. J. McLean minister of Public Works, L. C. Charlesworth, his deputy, and Deputy Minister Craig of the department of agriculture, have all been on deck watching the trend of events. The latter made a number of significant statements yesterday relative to his department's determination to take a greater interest in irrigation in future, and his remarks were roundly cheered. Other legislature members present at the convention include J. H. Kemmis, opposition member from Pincher Creek, George Hoadley of Okotoks, former leader of the opposition, Mrs. L. C. McKinnay, non-partisan member from Claresholm, Frank Leffingwell, government member for Warner and Col. Nelson Spencer, opposition member from Medicine Hat. They all have their ears to the ground, and they know the sentiment for irrigation extension in Southern Alberta is no flash in the pan.

Bankers Take Action.

And now comes the good word that the Canadian Bankers' Association, through its western subsection at Winnipeg, is taking a solid stand for the immediate construction of the Lethbridge Northern. The banks have staked and re-staked the farmers living in the wind-blown area which will be served by the project, and they can see only one solution in sight—to irrigate. And they urge the Dominion and provincial governments to co-operate to aid in financing the Lethbridge Northern. The action of the association is set forth in the following memorandum:

Winnipeg, July 20th, 1920.

At a meeting held yesterday the following resolution was carried unanimously:

also when moisture conditions, for the first time in four years, are promising—is calculated to completely discourage farmers who are unfortunate enough to be located within the worst areas affected.

"Doubtless the governments are informed of the fact that the area is for the most part occupied by settlers of a high class and this being the case, it will be recognized that if any large percentage of these settlers should decide to abandon their farms and leave the country, the loss would be one of serious magnitude."

"The surveys already made by the Dominion government having demonstrated that a very large portion of the areas in question could be readily put under irrigation, the Council of the Canadian Bankers' Association would respectfully urge that the Dominion government and the government of Alberta would be well advised to co-operate with a view to determining whether it would be the part of wisdom to enter at once upon the construction of the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project, and, if so, to decide upon the proper plans for financing the work."

"The record of the affected areas for a considerable period of years appears to fully warrant the conclusion that without irrigation it is not really well adapted for grain growing or mixed farming. And if it is also the truth that irrigation is feasible at a reasonable cost then it follows that the men who have suffered so severely from drought conditions during the past four years have a strong claim on the government for whatever assistance may be necessary in order to get the work of irrigation under way IMMEDIATELY—since in the absence of such action by the governments ruin will face many of the sufferers and abandonments would appear to be inevitable."

"The banks have staked these farmers, and re-staked them again and again until a point has been reached at which it would appear to be folly to put up any more money in the absence of such an assurance of future crops as would be afforded by the development of an irrigation system."

HOPPER FIGHT IS NEARLY OVER

Peter Tomkins, Officer Commanding, Now Goes to Peace River Sector

Peter Tomkins, of grasshopper fame, pulled up stakes in Lethbridge this morning and hit for the tall timbers around the Peace River country, with a short stop in Edmonton. Peter has been driving Mary Anne all over the south now for several months, hustling ammunition here and there against the hoppers.

To carry on his good work he leaves behind him Mr. A. W. Murphy and Jack Weir, his congenial corpulent sidekick. The

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WILL HELP IRRIGATION MORE NOW

Deputy Minister Craig Announces This Important Phase of Farming Will Receive More Attention In Future—Help South Farmers to Help Themselves Instead of Giving Relief all the Time—Prof. Bracken Urges as Much Irrigation as Possible to Combat Soil Drifting

(From Friday's Daily.)

Alberta's department of agriculture has changed its policy in regard to assisting farmers of Southern Alberta. This announcement was made by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, at the afternoon session of the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Thursday, T. A. Hornbrook, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, promised hearty co-operation on irrigation matters and other speakers took up the soil drifting problem.

Mr. Hornbrook was the first speaker and informed the farmers of Southern Alberta that the irrigation question is not theirs alone as Calgary is just as much interested. The question has been discussed many times at board of trade meetings in that city. "We are vitally interested in this question. It is not alone Lethbridge's question but it is one that affects the entire province. The Calgary Board of Trade is hand and glove with you in getting what you want," he said.

More Consideration

Mr. Craig expressed delight in the encouragement Professor Jardine gave the farmers of Alberta in his address in the morning. The department of agriculture, the speaker said, is willing to give every possible assistance to the south and there is a possibility that in the past questions of interest to the south have not received the consideration they should have. "We have given too much time to helping the farmers out of their failures. From now on we are going to help them help themselves. We have not done much on irrigation and we feel, as a department of agriculture, we are going to do different and as a means to that end we have purchased irrigated farms at Gleichen and Raymond. We have got two good irrigation farmers on these farms and we want you to make them your farms," said Mr. Craig.

He told of opening two agricultural schools on these farms and stated that one day each month will probably be set aside when farmers will be invited to attend classes. He took this suggestion from information given by Professor Jardine.

Not Local Trouble

Professor John Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, was the first speaker to re-open the soil drifting discussion. He dealt strictly with conditions in Canada and told the farmers that this problem is prevalent all over the semi-arid portions of this continent.

In southwest Manitoba soil drifting is the worst problem the farmers have to face. In order to deal with this question it is necessary to get the essential facts. Climatic conditions in a given place do not perceptibly change in a generation.

He compared agriculture to a chain and the old remark that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link applies. Moisture is the weak link in agriculture in this country. It takes from a quarter to one-half a ton of water to make a pound of dry matter. When this is considered, the speaker argued, farmers should realize that straw should not be wasted.

Summerfallow has been the chief means of combating drought on the prairies. It controls the weeds, and distributes labor. Summerfallow also causes two serious losses. He referred to organic matter and nitrogen.

At Swift Current

"Soil drifting is evidence of soil deterioration," he said and followed up with the statement that he does not want any farmer to worry about that fact. Soil drifting is caused by high winds and lack of cohesion. He referred to discussions on soil drifting that took place at the Swift Current conference and told of an agitation that is going on to have all soils of the prairie classified so that farmers can be warned as to what nature of farm they are securing.

Much of the soil drifting in the west has occurred on sandy soil but nevertheless the heavy soils drift but on them it is very seldom an entire crop is lost. The light soils, when they start to drift, kill the crops but the heavy soils do not act in a like manner. The fine particles in the first instance seem to take the life out of the plants while the heavy soil may bury them but they will come up through it.

Too much surface cultivation is responsible for the drifting, Professor Bracken said, and the failure to put fibre in the ground, through the application of fertilizer, contributes as well. There are two ways of remedying this. One is by increasing the resistance of the soil, by plowing under green crops and increasing the organic contents. There are two ways of protecting the soil, one is by a crop and the other is artificial, such as the construction of a windbreak. A fall sown crop will have possession of the land before the bad winds come, which is usually in May. He mentioned alfalfa and rye grass, winter rye and sweet clover.

Good Cereals

Winter rye and winter wheat are the only two cereals that will have

Professor Murray told of the methods used on the Noble farms to prevent soil drifting. He advocated the leaving of the surface soil rough and argued against pulverizing it. Out of the six thousand acres at Nobleford between two and three hundred acres had been affected by blowing, although the farm was in the area that was so badly damaged on June 8, of this year.

As a result of the methods used the prospects on that farm are for a twenty-five to thirty bushel wheat crop, a good yield of oats and of rye. Threshing of rye will commence this week. Cutting is proceeding rapidly.

Lots of Mustard

Referring to summerfallow he stated that on one crop is taken off a field between periods of summerfallowing. He criticised many farmers because they have not learned to summerfallow properly. He told of seeing thousands of acres between Swift Current and Lethbridge where farmers were busy summerfallowing land that bore mustard two to three feet in height. One of the chief reasons for summerfallowing is to keep the weeds down and preserve moisture. Moisture cannot be retained in the ground when weeds are growing several feet in height he pointed out.

"If the weeds are kept down the moisture will look after itself," he continued.

Farmers have got too far away from good summerfallowing, argued the speaker. To control weeds summerfallow should first be double disced and plowing should take place as soon as possible. He told of land that was left lumpy last fall and which blew this spring. The continued thaws of this spring levelled the surface and the soil was in poor condition.

To keep moisture in it is a good idea to disc before the plow but continued work with the disc on land that has been under cultivation for many years will do a lot of harm. At Nobleford the rotary rod weeder is used to kill weeds. This works under ground and does not pulverize the earth but breaks the surface. After taking out two-thirds of the teeth of a spring-toothed harrow they make good use of it. Hoe drills are also used as they leave ridges. Harrows, discs and plank drags are the worst machines a farmer can use.

IRRIGATED LAND IN ALBERTA ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO RAISING CLOVER AND GRASSES

Don H. Bark of Brooks, Expert Irrigationist, Tells Congress the Possibilities

(From Friday's Daily.)

The third day of the Irrigation Convention found interest well maintained in the number of the audience present. The session opened with an address by Don H. Bark, superintendent of irrigation investigation, C. P. R., Brooks, on "Seed Growing on the Irrigated Farm and Elsewhere." The speaker expressed his opinion that there was a great future for seed growing in the province if the water supply was adequate. There was no reason why it should not take its place along with the eastern seed centres.

Seed growing will not only keep up production but reduce soil-drifting. The culture of seed would overcome transportation difficulties in the case of the man away from the railway, and will also tend to a better profit in overcoming freight charges on ordinary grain on account of the size of the shipments to the markets of Europe. In 1907 Peter Link, in Idaho, saved seven acres for the planting of red clover seed and realized \$100 to the acre, which at that time was considered a great deal of money from a single acre. Seed planting was taken up as a business by the well-known Twin Falls Land and Water Co. A considerable area was planted by the company to seed in 1909. In 1915 under one ditch 25,000 acres of various clovers were saved for seed; this was ten per cent. of the acreage of the project. The yield varied from 1 to 14 bushels of red clover per acre; 11 bushels of alfalfa clover, and 17 of white clover. In 1914 one million bushels of seed were shipped from the land under one ditch.

More Per Acre in Alberta

Mr. Bark was of the opinion that land in Alberta could raise more seed per acre than land in the States and that increased production of seed would not glut the market. In fact Alberta seed could sell at a premium in the States. In 1918 the average yield in clover seed in New York state was two and one-tenth bushels;

WHY WATER WILL

The Beautiful Shows Irrigation Reason For Agitation

TRIBUTES HEARD ON

(From Friday's Daily.)

Effect and cause, phrase, was the less who were present at Convention, and who to these parts, learnt made to the irrigation Coaldale district, on the afternoon session Canada Irrigation Association cause of the persistence of Southern Alberta irrigation was shown in the eyes of the visitor irrigation area.

It was a land flowing with milk was seen on the after the impression created in the surprise that which even denoted countenances of the on seventy motor car them out on the street in reach of the city.

Haystack and

Field after field of the pink of condition green to the skies, in over three and a half flax, and the predom of the second crop of the place of its predom, made a panorama and testified to the of aided by irrigation. The feature of the landscape and held the eye wide of haystacks. They are in companies as district, and stretch horizon in battalions, tenance for the manifold proclaimed the virtues ally applied to the sea of green were profitable farm houses cattle on a thousand tured the herds of thousands of acres. scent of the sweet new mown alfalfa hay of the summer after more exhilarating. W

Arizona. They sent seed if they could develop seed growing duct is bound to sell. The experience of Idaho showed that more than doubled t

Seed Re

The strain of the clover gave a persistence would well pay to experience on a three plot in the Brooks sult of \$300 per acre thousand pounds were raised off the 31 60 cents per pound \$200 per acre. How in Brooks compared in Idaho was shown gained by the Alberta State Seed Show in samples of red clover and white Dutch seed garden beans, and flax and irrigated peas."

Planting

One acre planted at Brooks yielded 85 pounds less than 15 in 1919 the yield was 12 bushels. In two raised 27 bushels a per acre. The prop clover seed was betw July 15. Alsike show 6 to 8 pounds per acre from 4 to 6 pounds; 10 pounds per acre poses 15 pounds per stands, but wonderful obtained from 10 to he would never again pounds. Alfalfa seed, it should, furniture grade; six of water, mixed, show a bushel of seed, with soil taken from the plants. Irrigation sparingly. Clover more copious. He good for fertilizing for alfalfa and red land the planting of rows was all right, land the row system adopted.

Y TROUBLES

the man on the street

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The culture of seed would overcome
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WHAT WATER WILL DO

The Beautiful Coaldale District
Shows Irrigation Delegates
Reason for Ditch
Agitation.

TRIBUTES HEARD
ON EVERY HAND

(From Friday's Daily.)

Effect and cause, to transpose the
phrase, was the lesson which those
who were present at the Irrigation
Convention, and who were strangers
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Coaldale district, on Thursday, after
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in the surprise that was shown and
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on seventy motor cars which took
them out on the stretch of drive with-
in reach of the city.

Haystack and Green

Field after field of rich wheat, in
the pink of condition, raising their
green to the skies, in some cases well
over three and a half feet, acres of
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of the second crop of alfalfa taking
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tered the herds of the district on its
thousands of acres. Redolent of the
scent of the sweet clover and of the
new mown alfalfa hay, the atmosphere
of the summer afternoon was made
more exhilarating. Wheat and alfalfa,

oats and alfalfa, flax and alfalfa: it
was one long march of green which
the touring cars made, with the prom-
ise of a rich and plentiful harvest
what time the sickle was ready to
the blade.

A Beautiful Farm

If there was anything that was mis-
sing in the drive to two miles south
of Coaldale, it was the trees in the
varying landscape of green. But the
rich vegetation on all sides obliterated
all thought of trees until their
presence, in making the home and the
farm beautiful, was realized when the
excursion arrived at the farm of John
Hamilton, one of the C.P.R. ready
made farms. Whatever wonderment
was previously sensed in the rich and
varied verdure of crop and grass was
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A Triumph of Irrigation

The farm of Mr. Hamilton is a tri-
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Manitoba maple alternating with ash,
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afford. On the inner side of the circle
of trees all through, skirting the home
farm, is a well trimmed hedge of car-
ragana. In the enclosure is an ideal
kitchen garden, the pride of the lady
of the farm, Mrs. John Hamilton. It
is easier to name what is not there
than to name what is under culture.
Strawberries, gooseberries, raspber-
ries, have their place. Here there is
celery; there there is asparagus;
within range are melons, the last
of the 1919 yield, by the way,
eaten last Christmas. Day. To
the melons are added pumpkins
citrons and squashes. Turnips of four
varieties, carrots, onion, and even the
leek, sacred to the Welsh, are there
galore. The whole showed how man
can conquer nature, aided by his ally
the waters of irrigation. The straw-
berries in one part had a distinguish-
ing feature, they were the everbearing
variety, yielding berries up to Christ-
mas, provided there was no early
freezing. The farm of Mr. and Mrs.
John Hamilton is a pride to the dis-
trict and a living encouragement of
what can be accomplished elsewhere.

At the Experimental Farm

Back from the Hamilton farm the
string of motors made their way to the
Experimental Farm through and over
route, and here again the picture of
green was repeated with its ever re-
curring haystacks. To keep up the
reputation of irrigation conventions
held in the city the party fell into
the tail end of a rain shower shortly
before reaching Mr. Fairhead's de-
monstration. Here they were greeted by
the skirt of the Lethbridge Pipe Band,
to whose sound many were strangers.
The novelty caught on. Appropos of
the bagpipes, Professor Jardine related
that the first time he heard the shrill
was while he was a boy on the farm
in his home in the States. It was a
lone wandering piper who had found
his way there about ten o'clock one
night, as he was earning a living on
a tour, playing his bagpipes as he went
along. He and the rest of the children
were terrified at the strange sounds
heard outside. The father, who was
born in Scotland, however, knew bet-
ter. With a shout of joy he rushed to
the door and brought in the wander-
ing minstrel, and for the rest of the
night, to the small hours of the morn-
ing, Scotia's national music waited
through the dwelling.

Picnic Lunch

At the experimental farm a delight-
ful welcome awaited the party in the
way of an appetizing picnic lunch serv-
ed that only one crop is taken off a
alfalfa, by the Women's Civic Club.
Dainty sandwiches of small rolls, sup-
plemented with buttermilk and soft
drinks, together with cake and ice
cream, added to the pleasure of what
will be a well remembered drive. The
ladies of the Civic Club once more
showed that in the matter of catering
they can do it to the King's taste.
Helped by their menfolk they gave ex-
cellent service, giving everyone a
welcome and attending to the wants
of all. It was all splendidly arranged.

In relation to the trip, Professor
Jardine, of Kansas, who was one of
the party, said he had not seen any-
thing to beat it in regard to the mat-
ter of farm cultivation, not even in
mind of the Scott district of West-
ern Kansas with its irrigation areas.
He was enthused over what irrigation
can accomplish and considered the
problem here was easier than where
he came from, in that there the water
had to be raised by electric power
for from 25 feet to 125 feet. Nor had
we here the hot scorching winds that
would eat up a crop in 26 hours. "Won-
derful," was the opinion of Mr. Sen-
ior of Twin Falls, Idaho. He thinks
so much of the Coaldale district with
its irrigation that he has bought half
a section there.

HOT WEATHER AFFECTS
MANY BERRIES CROP

HOPPER FIGHT IS NEARLY OVER

Peter Tomkins, Officer Com-
manding, Now Goes to Peace
River Sector

Peter Tomkins, of grasshopper
fame, pulled up stakes in Lethbridge
this morning and hit for the tall tim-
bers around the Peace River coun-
try, with a short stop in Edmonton.
Peter has been driving Mary Anne
all over the south now for several
months, hustling ammunition here
and there against the hoppers.

To carry on his good work he leaves
behind him Mr. A. W. Murphy and
Jack Weir, his congenial corpulent

the man on the street
Old Skeptics
Some trust in cattle,
said they, but we
roll of the mines, that's
us."
me to be a laborious
man of raising grain
until after two or three
was demonstrated that
the raised successfully
till still later that the
to realize what pro-
in raising this won-
crop.
Coaldale District
Coaldale district started
efforts of a small land
y in which H. A. Sug-
time mover rapid settle-
ment in the immediate
of that station.
ing on dry lands was
t settlement from War-
over the district, now
Alderside line and east-
Medicine Hat began to
ridly. Farmers on irri-
at to wonder if the di-
gged. You are all fam-
at has happened from
climate has not chang-
years but we get

DOUBT ABOUT SENTIMENT OF CONVENTION ON BIG L. N. PROJECT

mediate Action But Delegates Avoid Doing Any-
to Embarrass Government Just When Round-
Conference is in Sight—Canadian Bankers'
Association Throw Weight of Their Influ-
ence on Side of Immediate
Construction.

Friday's daily)
t one thing nearest the
Southern Alberta irri-
gation conference at the irrigation
and that is a plan for fin-
hbridge Northern irri-
that is the case, they
avoided giving ex-
er wishes on the con-
Two days of the con-
d without a direct ref-
subject, though it is evi-
y would like to break
a single reference is
need for a policy of ex-
tation to every possible
province but is applauded

the fact that there is now
prospect, through the
of W. A. Buchanan, M.
nd-table conference, be-
minister of the interior
oughed, and Premier
ministers of the Alberta
ill be held—may even
gress at Edmonton—to
s and means of getting
develop the Lethbridge
em, has resulted in the
ing their hand. They do
o anything which might
r position.

Have Ear to Ground
members of the provincial
o are in attendance will
without having imbibed
the convention which is
iate construction of the
the opening of a way for
emes in the province.
Lean minister of Public
Charlesworth, his deputy,
minister Craig of the de-
griculture, have all been
ing the trend of events.
de a number of signifi-
s yesterday relative to
nt's determination to
interest in irrigation in
s remarks were roundly
er legislature members
convention include J.
position member from
r, George Hoadley, of
leader of the opposi-
C. McKinney, non-par-
of Claresholm, Frank
verment member for
ol. Nelson Spencer, op-
er from Medicine Hat,
their ears to the
they know the sentiment
extension in Southern
ash in the pan.
rs Take Action.
mes the good word that
Bankers' Association,
stern subsection at Win-
g a solid stand for the
struction of the Leth-
n. The banks have
staked the farmers liv-
own area which will
be project, and they can
ttribution in sight—to ir-
urge the Dominion
governments to co-op-
financing the Lethbridge
action of the associa-
a in the following mem-
ipege, July 20th, 1920.
g held yesterday the
tution was carried unan-
stern Subsection recom-
Council of the Cana-
Association approve of
memorandum for sub-
Dominion government
vincial government of
ding the Lethbridge
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To carry on his good work he leaves
behind him Mr. A. W. Murphy and
Jack Weir, his congenial corpulent
side-kick. The fight against the
hoppers has slackened considerably
throughout the south, but efforts are
being made to keep the farmers after
the pests when they find them in
their standing grain.
Mary Anne will still do noble ser-
vice for "G. H." Tomkins. It is go-
ing to carry him over the highways
and byways of Alberta to the northern
city and then Peter will probably
board the "Exceedingly Dangerous
and Badly Constructed" for the tall
timbers.

Farming Will Receive More Attention In Future—Help South Farmers to Help Themselves Instead of Giving Relief all the Time—Prof. Bracken Urges as Much Irrigation as Possible to Combat Soil Drifting

(From Friday's Daily.)

Alberta's department of agriculture
has changed its policy in regard to
relieving farmers of Southern Al-
berta. This announcement was made
by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of
agriculture, at the afternoon session
of the convention of the Western
Canada Irrigation Association Thurs-
day. T. A. Hornbrook, president of
the Calgary Board of Trade, promised
heartily co-operation on irrigation
matters and other speakers took up
the soil drifting problem.

Mr. Hornbrook was the first speak-
er and informed the farmers of South-
ern Alberta that the irrigation ques-
tion is not theirs alone as Calgary is
just as much interested. The ques-
tion has been discussed many times
at board of trade meetings in that
city. "We are vitally interested in
this question. It is not alone Leth-
bridge's question but it is one that
affects the entire province. The Cal-
gary Board of Trade is hand and
glove with you in getting what you
want," he said.

More Consideration
Mr. Craig expressed delight in the
encouragement Professor Jardine
gave the farmers of Alberta in his
address in the morning. The depart-
ment of agriculture, the speaker said,
is willing to give every possible as-
sistance to the south and there is a
possibility that in the past questions
of interest to the south have not re-
ceived the consideration they should
have. "We have given too much time
to helping the farmers out of their
failures. From now on we are
going to help them help them-
selves. We have not done much
on irrigation and we feel, as a
department of agriculture, we are go-
ing to do different and as a means
to that end we have purchased irri-
gated farms at Gleichen and Ray-
mond. We have got two good irri-
gation farmers on these farms and we
want you to make them your farms,"
said Mr. Craig.

He told of opening two agricultural
schools on these farms and stated
that one day each month will prob-
ably be set aside when farmers will be
invited to attend classes. He took this
suggestion from information given by
Professor Jardine.

Not Local Trouble
Professor John Bracken, president
of the Manitoba Agricultural College,
was the first speaker to re-open the
soil drifting discussion. He dealt
strictly with conditions in Canada and
told the farmers that this problem is
prevalent all over the semi-arid por-
tions of this continent.

In southwest Manitoba soil drifting
is the worst problem the farmers have
to face. In order to deal with this
question it is necessary to get the es-
sential facts. Climatic conditions in
a given place do not perceptibly
change in a generation.

He compared agriculture to a chain
and the old remark that a chain is no
stronger than its weakest link ap-
plies. Moisture is the weak link in
agriculture in this country. It takes
from a quarter to one-half a ton of
water to make a pound of dry matter.
When this is considered, the speaker
argued, farmers should realize that
straw should not be wasted.

Summerfallow has been the chief
means of combating drought on the
prairies. It controls the weeds, and
distributes labor. Summerfallow also
causes two serious losses. He refer-
red to organic matter and nitrogen.

At Swift Current
"Soil drifting is evidence of soil
deterioration," he said and followed
up with the statement that he does
not want any farmer to worry about
that fact. Soil drifting is caused by
high winds and lack of cohesion. He
referred to discussions on soil drift-
ing that took place at the Swift Cur-
rent conference and told of an agita-
tion that is going on to have all soils
of the prairie classified so that farm-
ers can be warned as to what nature
of farm they are securing.

Much of the soil drifting in the west
has occurred on sandy soil but never-
theless the heavy soils drift but on
them it is very seldom an entire crop
is lost. The light soils, when they
start to drift, kill the crops but the
heavy soils do not act in a like man-
ner. The fine particles in the first
instance seem to take the life out of
the plants while the heavy soil may
bury them but they will come up
through it.

Too much surface cultivation is
responsible for the drifting. Profes-
sor Bracken said, and the failure to
put fibre in the ground, through the
application of fertilizer, contributes
as well. There are two ways of
remedying this. One is by increasing
the resistance of the soil, by plow-
ing under green crops and increasing
the organic contents. There are two
ways of protecting the soil, one is by
a crop and the other is artificial, such
as the construction of a windbreak.
A fall sown crop will have possession
of the land before the bad winds
come, which is usually in May. He
mentioned alfalfa and rye grass, win-
ter rye and sweet clover.

Good Cereals
Winter rye and winter wheat are
the only two cereals that will have
possession of the land the following
spring. The spreading of manure
over a dangerous place may also save
the field.

Referring to the Swift Current con-
ference he stated that the delegates
there want all irrigation schemes to
get under way as soon as possible
and advocated the giving of strong
support to public men in obtaining
this end. The speaker said the water
running away in the rivers of the west
is a measure of lost opportuni-
ties.

Professor Murray told of the meth-
ods used on the Noble farms to pre-
vent soil drifting. He advocated the
leaving of the surface soil rough and
argued against pulverizing it. Out of
the six thousand acres at Nobleford
between two and three hundred acres
had been affected by blowing, al-
though the farm was in the area that
was so badly damaged on June 8, of
this year.

As a result of the methods used the
prospects on that farm are, for a
twenty-five to thirty bushel wheat
crop, a good yield of oats and of rye.
Threshing of rye will commence this
week. Cutting is proceeding rapidly.

Lots of Mustard
Referring to summerfallow he stated
that only one crop is taken off a
field between periods of summerfal-
lowing. He criticised many farmers
because they have not learned to
summerfallow properly. He told of
seeing thousands of acres between
Swift Current and Lethbridge where
farmers were busy summerfallowing
land that bore mustard two to three
feet in height. One of the chief rea-
sons for summerfallowing is to keep
the weeds down and preserve mois-
ture. Moisture cannot be retained in
the ground when weeds are growing
several feet in height he pointed out.
"If the weeds are kept down the
moisture will look after itself," he
continued.

Farmers have got too far away
from good summerfallowing, argued
the speaker. To control weeds sum-
merfallow should first be double disc-
ed and plowing should take place as
soon as possible. He told of land that
was left lumpy last fall and which
blew this spring. The continued thaws
of this spring levelled the surface
and the soil was in poor condition.

To keep moisture in it is a good
idea to disc before the plow but con-
tinued work with the disc on land
that has been under cultivation for
many years will do a lot of harm. At
Nobleford the rotary rod weeder is
used to kill weeds. This works under
ground and does not pulverize the
earth but breaks the surface. After
taking out two-thirds of the teeth of
a spring-toothed harrow they make
good use of it. Hoe drills are also
used as they leave ridges. Harrows,
discs and plank drags are the worst
machines a farmer can use.

IRRIGATED LAND IN ALBERTA ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO RAISE CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR SEED

Don H. Bark of Brooks, Expert
Irrigationist, Tells Congress
the Possibilities

(From Friday's Daily.)

The third day of the Irrigation Con-
vention found interest well main-
tained in the number of the audience pre-
sent. The session opened with an ad-
dress by Don H. Bark, superintendent
of irrigation investigation, C. P. R.
Brooks, on "Seed Growing on the Irri-
gated Farm and Elsewhere." The
speaker expressed his opinion that
there was a great future for seed
growing in the province if the water
supply was adequate. There was no
reason why it should not take its
place along with the eastern seed
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Seed growing will not only keep up
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The culture of seed would overcome
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would not glut the market. In fact
Alberta seed could sell at a premium
in the States. In 1918 the average
yield in clover seed in New York
state was two and one-tenth bushels;
in Pennsylvania one and a third; and
in Idaho one and one-tenth. In 1918
of a total area of 722,000 acres the
yield of seed was on the average of
one and one-tenth bushels per acre.
Contrasting this with what can be
done in Alberta, it was stated that we
can grow from two to five times more
per acre. Moreover the fact should
be borne in mind that seed grown in
northern latitudes always fetched a
premium in prices. The farmers of
Illinois never sent for seed to Ken-
tucky, nor the farmers of Montana to

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Haystack and Green

Field after field of rich wheat, in
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is easier to name what is not there
than to name what is under culture.
Strawberries, gooseberries, raspber-
ries, have their place. Here there is
celery; there there is asparagus;
within range are melons, the last
of the 1919 yield, by the way,
eaten last Christmas Day. To
the melons are added pumpkins,
citrons and squashes. Turnips of four
varieties, carrots, onion, and even the
leek, sacred to the Welsh, are there
galore. The whole showed how man
can conquer nature, aided by his ally
the waters of irrigation. The straw-
berries in one part had a distinguish-
ing feature, they were the everbearing
variety, yielding berries up to Christ-
mas, provided there was no early
freezing. The farm of Mr. and Mrs.
John Hamilton is a pride to the dis-
trict and a living encouragement of
what can be accomplished elsewhere.

At the Experimental Farm

Back from the Hamilton farm the
string of motors made their way to the
Experimental Farm through and over
route, and here again the picture of
green was repeated with its ever re-
curring haystacks. To keep up the
reputation of irrigation conventions
held in the city the party fell into
the tail end of a rain shower shortly
before reaching Mr. Fairfield's de-
mesne. Here they were greeted by
the skirl of the Lethbridge Pipe Band,
to whose sound many were strangers.
The novelty caught on. Apropos of
the bagpipes, Professor Jardine related
that the first time he heard the skirl
was while he was a boy on the farm
in his home in the States. It was a
lone wandering piper who had found
his way there about ten o'clock one
night, as he was earning a living on
a tour, playing his bagpipes as he went
along. He and the rest of the children
were terrified at the strange sounds
heard outside. The father, who was
born in Scotland, however, knew bet-
ter. With a shout of joy he rushed to
the door and brought in the wander-
ing minstrel, and for the rest of the
night, to the small hours of the morn-
ing, Scotia's national music waited
through the dwelling.

Picnic Lunch

At the experimental farm a deligh-
tful welcome awaited the party in the
way of an appetizing picnic lunch serv-
ed that only one crop is taken off a
alfalfa, by the Women's Civic Club.
Dauntly sandwiches of small rolls, sup-
plemented with buttermilk and soft
drinks, together with cake and ice
cream, added to the pleasure of what
will be a well remembered drive. The
ladies of the Civic Club once more
showed that in the matter of catering
they can do it to the King's taste.
Helped by their menfolk they gave ex-
cellent service, giving everyone a
welcome and attending to the wants
of all. It was all splendidly arranged.

In relation to the trip, Professor
Jardine, of Kansas, who was one of
the party, said he had not seen any-
thing to beat it in regard to the mat-
ter of farm cultivation, not even in
the State he hailed from. It put him
in mind of the Scott district of West-
ern Kansas with its irrigation areas.
He was enthused over what irrigation
can accomplish and considered the
problem here was easier than where
he came from, in that there the water
had to be raised by electric power
for from 25 feet to 125 feet. Nor had
we here the hot scorching winds that
would eat up a crop in 36 hours. "Won-
derful," was the opinion of Mr. Sen-
ior, of Twin Falls, Idaho. He thinks
so much of the Coaldale district with
its irrigation that he has bought half
a section there.

HOT WEATHER AFFECTS
MANY BERRIES CROP

(From Our Own Correspondent)
MANYBERRIES, Alta., July 27.—
The excessively hot weather of the
last fortnight has made a decided im-
pression on the crop. However, there
is every appearance of a fairly good
average yield. It is a mistake to con-
sider anything less than forty bushels
of wheat a crop failure. Wheat har-
vest will begin about Saturday but will
not be general for some time.

The bone dry referendum vote in
Ontario has been postponed until
April.

Interesting History of Canada's Pioneer Project Interesting-ly Told

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Something of the early history and struggles of irrigation and irrigationists in Southern Alberta was told at the Wednesday evening session of the irrigation congress by Supt. W. H. Fairfield of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. His address follows:

The Lethbridge district is proud of its irrigation development, comprising, as it does, a district of no mean area even for the west, for the one canal system waters the farms adjacent to the towns of Magrath, Raymond and Stirling on the south and extends to beyond Coaldale on the east.

The early history of the project is interesting. To understand the various causes that brought about the undertaking it is necessary to go clear back to about 1883 when Sir Alexander Galt promoted a company known as the Canadian North West Coal & Navigation Co., to start mining the coal that outcropped on the river bottom below the present site of the city. The camp was first called Coal banks. The idea was to carry the coal by boat to connect with the Canadian Pacific railway at Medicine Hat. It was soon found that the river was not very satisfactory from a navigable standpoint and that if the demand for the excellent domestic coal was to be supplied it would be necessary to find some better means of getting it to market.

Sir Alexander Galt interested capital from the old country and a narrow gauge railway was built to Dunmore Junction and shortly afterward another narrow gauge road was built to Great Falls, Montana, the new company being called the Alberta Railway & Coal Co. About this time Mr. E. T. Galt, son of Sir Alexander, became president and assumed management of the company. As a result of the company's enterprise in building these railway lines they had given them by the Dominion government, about one and one-quarter million acres of land. How to realize something from this land was a question. There was little if any, sale for it even at one to two dollars an acre. It was considered useless for anything except range purposes.

The Start of Irrigation

Then some far-sighted men, notably among whom was William Pearce, urged the advisability of irrigation. The government made some preliminary surveys. The final outcome of the situation was that Mr. Galt went to his friends in the old country who already had money invested in the company and persuaded them to put up more capital and a subsidiary company was formed known as the Canadian North West Irrigation Co. and Mr. C. A. Magrath was made manager. An arrangement was made with the government whereby an exchange in land was brought about, the company being given title to a solid block of land in the western section of their holdings, turning back any land they were holding near Medicine Hat. The irrigation company agreed to pay the parent company \$2.00 per acre for the land they took over and agreed to attempt to irrigate. Mr. Geo. G. Anderson was brought from the States as consulting engineer and the project was gotten under way. It was at this stage that the Mormons began to play an important part. The Cardston district had been established for a number of years and coming as these people did from Utah where irrigation had been brought to a high state of development they readily recognized the possibilities of this country if irrigation could be made possible. An arrangement was made with the church to have the work of construction done by their people, they to take half their pay in money and the other half in land, the land being put in at the very nominal price of \$3.00 per acre. The towns of Magrath and Stirling sprang into existence during the two years of construction.

Some History

This brings us to the year 1900. I might mention in passing that I was given a few days ago, by the courtesy of the irrigation branch of the C.P.R., access to an old scrap book in which had been pasted numerous newspaper clippings from papers published 20 to 25 years ago. These are extremely interesting when read from the light of present development but time will not permit me to go into them. However, from the Edmonton Bulletin dated September 14, 1900, we find the following:

"At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th, the water in the Lethbridge branch of the Canadian North West Irrigation company's canal reached the limits of that town after travelling a distance of 93 miles, and the event was fittingly celebrated by a number of citizens who gathered to witness the arrival. This marks the beginning of another important stage in the development of the latent resources of Western Canada."

First Irrigation Settlers

The spring of 1901 saw the main canal completed and ready to supply water to the land. The first settlers on irrigated land came to Lethbridge that spring, some dozen or fifteen farms were started just south of the city who in all broke and put in perhaps 600 acres of land. Incidentally it was in April of that year that the speaker took a farm under the ditch. At Magrath there was that season about 3000 acres in crop and a somewhat smaller acreage in Stirling. The following year Raymond was started.

The development of the district under irrigation during the 20 summers since water has been available has not been uniformly steady. There was considerable skepticism among the old-timers. I note in an article clipped from the Free Press of July 27, 1901, entitled "The Irrigated Plateau of Southern Alberta" the following paragraph which will illustrate

the opinion of the man on the street in those days:

The Old Skeptics

"Lethbridge itself had no faith in the enterprise. Some trust in cattle, some in ditches, said they, but we trust in the pay-roll of the mines, that's good enough for us."

Irrigation seemed to be a laborious and expensive manner of raising grain for it was not until after two or three years that it was demonstrated that alfalfa could be raised successfully and it was not till still later that the farmers began to realize what profits there were in raising this wonderful forage crop.

The Coaldale District

In 1905 the Coaldale district started. Through the efforts of a small land selling company in which H. A. Suggitt was the prime mover rapid settlement took place in the immediate neighborhood of that station.

About this time the possibility of wheat growing on dry lands was discovered and settlement from Warner north up over the district now served by the Alderside line and eastward toward Medicine Hat began to take place rapidly. Farmers on irrigated land began to wonder if the climate had changed. You are all familiar with what has happened from then on. The climate has not changed. We do get wet years but we get

NO DOUBT ABOUT SENTIMENT OF CONVENTION ON BIG L. N. PROJECT

Want Immediate Action But Delegates Avoid Doing Anything to Embarrass Government Just When Round-table Conference is in Sight—Canadian Bankers' Association Throw Weight of Their Influence on Side of Immediate Construction.

(From Friday's daily)

There is just one thing nearest the hearts of the Southern Alberta irrigationists in attendance at the irrigation convention—and that is a plan for financing the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project.

But though that is the case, they have studiously avoided giving expression to their wishes on the convention floor. Two days of the convention passed without a direct reference to the subject, though it is evident that they would like to break loose for not a single reference is made to the need for a policy of extending irrigation to every possible acre in the province but is applauded vociferously.

However, the fact that there is now an immediate prospect, through the good offices of W. A. Buchanan, M. P., that a round-table conference between the new minister of the interior, Sir James Lougheed and Premier Stewart and ministers of the Alberta government will be held—may even now be in progress at Edmonton—to consider ways and means of getting the money to develop the Lethbridge Northern system, has resulted in the delegates holding their hand. They do not wish to do anything which might jeopardize their position.

Legislators Have Ear to Ground

But the members of the provincial legislature who are in attendance will not go away without having imbibed the spirit of the convention which is for the immediate construction of the project and the opening of a way for other big schemes in the province. Hon. A. J. McLean minister of Public Works, L. C. Charlesworth, his deputy, and Deputy Minister Craig of the department of agriculture, have all been on deck watching the trend of events. The latter made a number of significant statements yesterday relative to his department's determination to take a greater interest in irrigation in future, and his remarks were roundly cheered. Other legislature members present at the convention include J. H. Kemmis, opposition member from Pincher Creek, George Hoadley of Okotoks, former leader of the opposition, Mrs. L. C. McKinnley, non-partisan member for Claresholm, Frank Leffingwell, government member for Warner and Col. Nelson Spencer, opposition member from Medicine Hat. They all have their ears to the ground, and they know the sentiment for irrigation extension in Southern Alberta is no flash in the pan.

Bankers Take Action

And now comes the good word that the Canadian Bankers' Association, through its western subsection at Winnipeg, is taking a solid stand for the immediate construction of the Lethbridge Northern. The banks have staked and re-staked the farmers living in the wind-blown area which will be served by the project, and they can see only one solution in sight—to irrigate. And they urge the Dominion and provincial governments to co-operate to aid in financing the Lethbridge Northern. "The action of the association is set forth in the following memorandum:

Winnipeg, July 20th, 1920.

At a meeting held yesterday the following resolution was carried unanimously:

That the Western Subsection recommend that the Council of the Canadian Bankers' Association approve of the following memorandum for submission to the Dominion government and to the provincial government of Alberta regarding the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project:

Memorandum

"The destruction of the crops caused by the recent wind storms in parts of Southern Alberta—following as it has upon three successive crop disappointments—and coming at a time

also when moisture conditions, for the first time in four years, are promising—is calculated to completely discourage farmers who are unfortunate enough to be located within the worst areas affected.

The Present Development

A word as to the present development of irrigation and I am done. There are now \$2,000 acres of land with water rights under this system practically all of it under cultivation. Of this amount 12,000 acres is in alfalfa with the prospect that the acreage devoted to this crop will be greatly increased during the next few years. Land values have increased very rapidly and already the effect of this is being shown in a beneficial manner in that the farms are beginning to be put up, as our farm units are a bit too large for the best development of the district. Irrigation lends itself to intensive rather than extensive farming. The possibilities with small fruits have been demonstrated but no work with them along commercial lines has yet been attempted. The number of livestock kept on our farms is lamentably small. Dairying, considering our possibilities along this line, is being sadly neglected.

In conclusion I shall only repeat what I said in the beginning, we are proud of our irrigation development as a district but realize that we are only in the pioneer stage and that when we as irrigation farmers, strike our stride we shall be the envy of all farming districts of the Canadian Northwest.

More Consideration

Mr. Craig expressed delight in the encouragement Professor Jardine gave the farmers of Alberta in his address in the morning. The department of agriculture, the speaker said, is willing to give every possible assistance to the south and there is a possibility that in the past questions of interest to the south have not received the consideration they should have. "We have given too much time to helping the farmers out of their failures. From now on we are going to help them help themselves. We have not done much on irrigation and we feel, as a department of agriculture, we are going to do different and as a means to that end we have purchased irrigated farms at Gleichen and Raymond. We have got two good irrigation farmers on these farms and we want you to make them your farms."

He told of opening two agricultural schools on these farms and stated that one day each month will probably be set aside when farmers will be invited to attend classes. He took this suggestion from information given by Professor Jardine.

Not Local Trouble

Professor John Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, was the first speaker to re-open the soil drifting, discussion. He dealt strictly with conditions in Canada and told the farmers that this problem is prevalent all over the semi-arid portions of this continent.

In southwest Manitoba soil drifting is the worst problem the farmers have to face. In order to deal with this question it is necessary to get the essential facts. Climatic conditions in a given place do not perceptibly change in a generation.

He compared agriculture to a chain and the old remark that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link applies. Moisture is the weak link in agriculture in this country. It takes from a quarter to one-half a ton of water to make a pound of dry matter. When this is considered, the speaker argued, farmers should realize that straw should not be wasted.

Summerfallow has been the chief means of combatting drought on the prairies. It controls the weeds, and distributes labor. Summerfallow also causes two serious losses. He referred to organic matter and nitrogen.

At Swift Current

"Soil drifting is evidence of soil deterioration," he said and followed up with the statement that he does not want any farmer to worry about that fact. Soil drifting is caused by high winds and lack of cohesion. He referred to discussions on soil drifting that took place at the Swift Current conference and told of an agitation that is going on to have all soils of the prairie classified so that farmers can be warned as to what nature of farm they are securing.

Much of the soil drifting in the west has occurred on sandy soil but nevertheless the heavy soils drift but on them it is very seldom an entire crop is lost. The light soils, when they start to drift, kill the crops but the heavy soils do not act in a like manner. The fine particles in the first instance seem to take the life out of the plants while the heavy soil may bury them but they will come up through it.

Too much surface cultivation is responsible for the drifting, Professor Bracken said, and the failure to put fibre in the ground, through the application of fertilizer, contributes as well. There are two ways of remedying this. One is by increasing the resistance of the soil, by plowing under green crops and increasing the organic contents. There are two ways of protecting the soil, one is by a crop and the other is artificial, such as the construction of a windbreak. A fall sown crop will have possession of the land before the bad winds come, which is usually in May. He mentioned alfalfa and rye grass, winter rye and sweet clover.

Good Cereals

Winter rye and winter wheat are the only two cereals that will have possession of the land the following spring. The spreading of manure over a dangerous place may also save the field.

Referring to the Swift Current conference he stated that the delegates there want all irrigation schemes to get under way as soon as possible and advocated the giving of strong support to public men in obtaining this end. The speaker said the water running away in the rivers of the west is a measure of lost opportunities.

Mary Anne will still do noble service for "G. H." Tomkins. It is going to carry him over the highways and byways of Alberta to the northern city and then Peter will probably board the "Exceedingly Dangerous and Badly Constructed" for the tall timbers.

Peter Tomkins, of grasshopper fame, pulled up stakes in Lethbridge this morning and hit for the tall timbers around the Peace River country, with a short stop in Edmonton. Peter has been driving Mary Anne all over the south now for several months, hustling ammunition here and there against the boppers.

To carry on his good work he leaves behind him Mr. A. W. Murphy and Jack Weir, his congenial corpulent sidekick. The fight against the hoppers has slackened considerably throughout the south, but efforts are being made to keep the farmers after the pests when they find them in their standing grain.

Farming Will Receive More Attention In Future—Help South Farmers to Help Themselves Instead of Giving Relief all the Time—Prof. Bracken Urges as Much Irrigation as Possible to Combat Soil Drifting

(From Friday's Daily.)

Alberta's department of agriculture has changed its policy in regard to assisting farmers of Southern Alberta. This announcement was made by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture at the afternoon session of the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Thursday. T. A. Hornbrook, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, promised hearty co-operation on irrigation matters and other speakers took up the soil drifting problem.

Mr. Hornbrook was the first speaker and informed the farmers of Southern Alberta that the irrigation question is not theirs alone as Calgary is just as much interested. The question has been discussed many times at board of trade meetings in that city. "We are vitally interested in this question. It is not alone Lethbridge's question but it is one that affects the entire province. The Calgary Board of Trade is hand and glove with you in getting what you want," he said.

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Professor Murray told of the methods used on the Noble farms to prevent soil drifting. He advocated the leaving of the surface soil rough and argued against pulverizing it. Out of the six thousand acres at Nobleford between two and three hundred acres has been affected by blowing, although the farm was in the area that was so badly damaged on June 8, of this year.

As a result of the methods used the prospects on that farm are for a twenty-five to thirty bushel wheat crop, a good yield of oats and of rye. Threshing of rye will commence this week. Cutting is proceeding rapidly.

Lots of Mustard

Referring to summerfallow he stated that only one crop is taken off a field between periods of summerfallowing. He criticised many farmers because they have not learned to summerfallow properly. He told of seeing thousands of acres between Swift Current and Lethbridge where farmers were busy summerfallowing land that bore mustard two to three feet in height. One of the chief reasons for summerfallowing is to keep the weeds down and preserve moisture. Moisture cannot be retained in the ground when weeds are growing several feet in height he pointed out.

"If the weeds are kept down the moisture will look after itself," he continued.

Farmers have got too far away from good summerfallowing, argued the speaker. To control weeds summerfallow should first be double disced and plowing should take place as soon as possible. He told of land that was left lumpy last fall and which blew this spring. The continued thaws of this spring levelled the surface and the soil was in poor condition.

To keep moisture in it is a good idea to disc before the plow but continued work with the disc on land that has been under cultivation for many years will do a lot of harm. At Nobleford the rotary rod weeder is used to kill weeds. This works under ground and does not pulverize the earth but breaks the surface. After taking out two-thirds of the teeth of a spring-toothed harrow they make good use of it. Hoe drills are also used as they leave ridges. Harrows, discs and plank drags are the worst machines a farmer can use.

IRRIGATED LAND IN ALBERTA ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO RAISING CLOVER AND GRASSES

Don H. Bark of Brooks, Expert Irrigationist, Tells Congress the Possibilities

(From Friday's Daily.)

The third day of the Irrigation Convention found interest well maintained in the number of the audience present. The session opened with an address by Don H. Bark, superintendent of irrigation investigation, C. P. R., Brooks, on "Seed Growing on the Irrigated Farm and Elsewhere." The speaker expressed his opinion that there was a great future for seed growing in the province if the water supply was adequate. There was no reason why it should not take its place along with the eastern seed centres.

Seed growing will not only keep up production but reduce soil-drifting. The culture of seed would overcome transportation difficulties in the case of the man away from the railway, and will also tend to a better profit in overcoming freight charges on ordinary grain on account of the size of the shipments to the markets of Europe. In 1907 Peter Link, in Idaho, saved seven acres for the planting of red clover seed and realized \$100 to the acre, which at that time was considered a great deal of money from a single acre. Seed planting was taken up as a business by the well-known Twin Falls Land and Water Co. A considerable area was planted by the company to seed in 1909. In 1915 under one ditch 25,000 acres of various clovers were saved for seed; this was ten per cent. of the acreage of the project. The yield varied from 1 to 14 bushels of red clover per acre; 17 bushels of alfalfa seed, and 17 of white clover. In 1914 one million bushels of seed were shipped from the land under one ditch.

More Per Acre in Alberta

Mr. Bark was of the opinion that land in Alberta could raise more seed per acre than land in the States and that increased production of seed would not glut the market. In fact Alberta seed could sell at a premium in the States. In 1918 the average yield in clover seed in New York state was two and one-tenth bushels; in Pennsylvania one and a third; and in Idaho one and one-tenth. In 1918 of a total area of 722,000 acres the yield of seed was on the average of one and one-tenth bushels per acre.

Contrasting this with what can be done in Alberta, it was stated that we can grow from two to five times more per acre. Moreover the fact should be borne in mind that seed grown in northern latitudes always fetched a premium in prices. The farmers of Illinois never sent for seed to Kentucky, nor the farmers of Montana to

WIL

The Beautiful Co Shows Irrigation Reason for Agitation

TRIBUTES HEARD ON FARM

(From Friday's Daily.)

Effect and cause. The phrase, was the less who were present at Convention, and who to these parts, learnt made to the irrigation Coaldale district, on the afternoon session of the Canada Irrigation cause of the persistence of Southern Alberta irrigation was shown was produced on the eyes of the irrigation area.

It was a land flowing with milk was seen on the after the impression created in the surprise that which even denoted countenances of the on seventy motor cars them out on the street in reach of the city.

Haystack and Field

Field after field of the pink of condition green to the skies, in over three and a half flax, and the predom of the second crop of the place of its production, made a panorama and testified to the aid of irrigation. The feature of the landscape and held the eye was of haystacks. They grew in companies as district, and stretched horizon in battalions, tenance for the manifold proclaim the virtues of sea of green were portable farm houses cattle on a thousand tured the herds of thousands of acres. scent of the sweet crop new mown alfalfa hay of the summer after more exhilarating. W

Arizona. They sent seed if they could get develop seed growing duct is bound to sell. The experience of Idaho showed that more than doubled the

Seed Res

The strain of the clover gave a persistence would well pay to experience on a three plot in the Brooks result of \$300 per acre thousand pounds of were raised off the 3/4 60 cents per pound \$200 per acre. How in Brooks compared in Idaho was shown gained by the Alberta State Seed Show in 10 samples of red clover and white Dutch second garden beans, and in irrigated peas.

Planting A

One acre, planted at Brooks yielded 89 pounds less than 15 in 1919 the yield was 12 bushels. In two raised 27 bushels per acre. The proposed clover seed was betw July 15. Alsike should 6 to 8 pounds per acre from 4 to 6 pounds; 10 pounds, per acre. poses 15 pounds per stands, but wonderful obtained from 10 to he would never again pounds. Alfalfa seed, it should furniture glue; six of water, mixed, shou a bushel of seed, wit soil taken from the plants. Irrigation s sparingly. Clover o more copiously. Ho good for fertilizing for alfalfa and red land the planting of rows was all right, land the row system adopted.

AUSTRALIA WILL REL

LONDON, July 31, (Associated Press).—The workers of the world Sydney, N.S.W., of a sycracy are recomme the judge stating that have been convicted, made to pledge all at the recent state vocate their release, candidates pledged t

Irrigationists Again Ask Govt's To Aid In Financing Projects

HON. C. R. M.
ROUND
IRR
Irrigation Congress
finite Progress
thern Finan
Get 191

The speaker appealed to the protection of forests at the head of the streams of the west. He said that it was a great mistake to think that the land was to be denuded of its forests. He said that the moisture and the soil would run away in floods, and the land would be left a barren waste.

—Medicine Hat District 15,000
—South Cypress Hills District 21,500

Of these, the Taber District has been organized, and it is anticipated that the work of construction will be completed during the present season. The Lethbridge Northern has also been organized as an irrigation district under provincial laws, and it is anticipated that the actual construction of works will be undertaken during the present season.

assure a better supply
many districts during the

Department, Dean Howes

the shack. That section over the States and country. It was snatched from all one crop condition that will exist shortly. They realize, and with the as-banks, they brought dairy stock. They and beans and fruit and hundred thousand, and even started a can- result of diversified of lands have risen in 1906 to \$750 per acre average value \$400 an acre. The districts still have the in every three or the same old buildings as the same old land \$25 an acre. Thus irrigation demonstrat-

the large seed houses and induced the farm- growing of seed peas, was fixed by con- knew exactly what to receive for his pro- good to the farmers for this crop to the six thousand acres. With success un- hit the country and time the growing of practically stopped in

needed to discuss the peas by explaining selection of the land a crop, usually alfalfa it. About the middle d be the best time. efficient time for the irrigate, if possible, ing, then plow seven -ten would be bet- ing it should be har- sals all the moisture would be good farm- gain at a right angle ou intend to run the

Dominion Reclamation Service and Irrigation

Director of the Re- Service.) indicates, the "raison Reclamation Service," Department of the In- facilitate the reclama- and, or swampy lands, them available for productive cultivation. ally confined to the erta and Saskatche- urther half of Mani- der the "Irrigation government con- ces of surface water cribes the procedure of right to the use

be classified, rough- divisions: (1) Stream (2) Irrigation; (3) Domestic and Indus- Measurement

government has, un- on Act," asserted its sources of surface trust to be adminis- fit of the public. Ob- er administration of es a comprehensive nature and extent of y. This knowledge only by systematic l observation which, easonably accurate, r a period of many- ic known measure- y known as hydro- as begun on a small has been carried on e, the scope of the ended year by year ade available. The f confined chiefly to which irrigation was out has since been d to cover the more s throughout these

of the work of sys- measurement has appreciated by the basis of all water t would be just as merchant to issue an accurate know- balance as for the use licenses to dif- er without knowing water available for exacting, and often, er, subjects the ob- hardships. Measur- ice-bound river, at 45 deg. is far from ace will not permit reference except to relationship to the e work of the Re- stream measure- upon which all ter administration foundation must be ure is to endure.

considerable area the sense in which ally used, but there erta and Southern district comprising e miles—over n which the clim- k irrigation neces- strable as a form For convenience of "semi-arid." The

water just before it freezes up. The all corrugates produced by the har- will help hold some of the spring run off. In the spring as early as you can work the ground without packing, double disc, harrow with a smoothing harrow, then put on your leveler, and you should be careful to do a good job, as it will save labor and track- aches later on when the time comes to irrigate. I wish to state at this time that many farmers in their hurry to get their crops in, slight this particular part of the work, and later on in the irrigation season do with the hands what they could have done with horse power.

He then outlined the method of seeding and mentioned the varieties of peas used, about 120 pounds of seed per acre were used. Following seeding corrugating was done, then harrowing, after the peas are out. The last irrigation should be applied after the pods are formed. Harvesting should commence before the peas are fully ripe. He dealt briefly with blight and pea-weevil as troubles the pea-grower must expect to meet. Ground used for peas, he explained, must be heavily manured or the yield will decrease.

A Few Comparisons
Having studied conditions in the irrigated sections of Alberta, Mr. Senior reached the conclusion: "With regard to the soils of Alberta and Idaho I would call Coaldale a medium sandy loam, Twin Falls a fine Lava ash, and St. Anthony a black sandy loam. The percentage of humus and nitrogen in Alberta soil is large, in Twin Falls and St. Anthony soil small. Therefore, Alberta soils naturally are richer and more lasting, and peas, a soil-builder—would improve this naturally fertile soil.

"We find that the growing season is practically as long in Alberta as in the upper Snake river valley; that the soil conditions are equal if not superior; that the railroad facilities are equal in every respect, and that the markets for this commodity are equally as good, and so, viewing the possibilities from every angle, I am fully convinced that the growing of seed peas commercially is practical, and financially should be a success, and should be an important factor in the rotation on all diversified farms."

"I can come to no other conclusion that Alberta's possibilities as a new-growing country would be equal to any and superior to most," declared Mr. Senior in closing.

plied to the land for irrigation. This involves careful study of each watershed or drainage basin, the location and survey of reservoirs for the storage of flood waters, topographical surveys to determine the location and area of tracts suitable for irrigation, and further surveys to lay out canals to carry the water to the land.

As the land is very largely in private ownership, and as the benefits of increased productivity under irrigation will primarily inure to the owners and, secondarily, to the province, in the form of increased taxable value, the Dominion government's responsibilities have been held to extend only to the stream measurement and survey work previously mentioned, and to such engineering advice and assistance as the locally interested landowners, or the provincial governments may request when actual development work is undertaken.

Surveys made in the early nineties—about, or shortly after the time of the enactment of the first irrigation law—have led to the construction of several large irrigation projects now in partial operation, which have resulted in the effective reclamation of large areas of land formerly considered fit only for grazing. These are:

C.P.R. Western Section 223,000
C.P.R. Eastern Section 410,000
C.P.R. Lethbridge Section 130,000
Canada Land & Irrigation Co. 202,000

Following the completion of the surveys which eventually led to the construction of the works enumerated in the foregoing table, there was a considerable interval of time during which no further large work of this nature was undertaken. This was due, primarily, to a succession of wet years which somewhat dampened the ardor of prospective irrigators, as well as to the fact that further surveys of this kind were not urgently required, pending the actual completion and operation of the projects then under construction.

Within the last five years, however, a considerable amount of similar work has been undertaken, for the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of reclaiming other large areas of similarly unproductive land. These surveys comprise:

1—Taber Irrigation District .. 17,000
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3—Lethbridge southeastern district (approx.) 300,000
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5—Lone Rock District 8,000
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Of these, the Taber District has been organized, and it is anticipated that the work of construction will be completed during the present season. The Lethbridge Northern has also been organized as an irrigation district under provincial laws, and it is anticipated that the actual construction of works will be undertaken during the present season and possibly

Irrigationists Again Ask Gov't To Aid In Financing Projects

Resolution Being Presented today Moved by Nelson Spencer, M.L.A.—Joint Aid by Federal and Provincial Governments Suggested—Other resolutions Presented Call For Continuation of Surveys—Governments Thanked for Past Aid

(From Friday's Daily.)
Assistance by the provincial and federal governments in a financial manner for irrigation projects is needed, according to J. D. Wilson, of Maple Creek, Sask., and according to a resolution presented to the gathering of the Western Canada Irrigation Association this morning. The resolution was sent in by the Medicine Hat Board of Trade and will be moved by Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer and seconded by Walter Huckvale.

This resolution directly affects the situation the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation districts finds itself in and reads as follows:

"Whereas it has proven beyond any question of a doubt that there is great need of irrigation for the growing crops in the southern portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan and:

"Whereas the feasibility of certain irrigation projects covering a considerable area of land in the south of these provinces, has been established, and

"Whereas other irrigation districts are now in the process of formation and preliminary surveys about completed, and

"Whereas difficulties beyond the power of these districts to overcome have arisen in connection with the financing of these projects and stand in the way of them being completed,

"Therefore be it resolved that this association in convention assembled urge the federal and provincial governments to get together at the earliest possible date and devise some plan as to financing whereby adequate irrigation shall be provided where necessary and feasible."

Want Irrigation Act Amended

The convention was also asked to take a stand on another question affecting all irrigation projects in the south, particularly those being formed. This one deals with the definition of owner and reads as follows: "Resolved that the Western Canada Irrigation Association request the government of the province of Alberta to bring a proposal before the legislature at its session amending the interpretation of the 'owner' by eliminating clause 'k' of the interpretation in the Irrigation Act of 1920 and substituting therefor clause 5 of the interpretation of the act of 1915 as amended in 1919."

Meteorological Data

Other resolutions presented to the convention follow:
"Resolved that this convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association request the Dominion meteorological service to establish more meteorological stations in the prairie provinces with a view to securing more detailed information regarding climatic conditions in local areas in order that farmers may better adapt their system of farming to the conditions that exist."

Utilization of Water Supply

"Whereas it is the opinion of the conference that it is of great importance that the moisture of the south-west part of Saskatchewan and south Alberta be conserved to as great an extent as possible, be it resolved that this conference express its appreciation of the steps that have been taken by the department of the interior through its Irrigation branch in studying the water supply in Saskatchewan and Alberta with a view to the efficient utilization by artificial irrigation, and be it further resolved that the department of the interior be requested to prosecute these studies as rapidly as possible with a view to determining more accurately the area and location of irrigable land in the provinces and the probable cost of the construction of the different projects."

The Calgary North-East Project

"Whereas the country north of Red Deer river in the province of Alberta as far as the Battle river and east to the Saskatchewan boundary has suffered from lack of moisture and hot dry winds for several of the past seasons to such an extent that a great many of the farmers will be practically down and out if some assistance is not rendered by the government.

"Therefore be it resolved that this Irrigation convention held in the city of Lethbridge pass a strong resolution urging both the provincial and federal governments of the necessity of continuing the survey from Buffalo Lake on the north to Red Deer river on the south, in accordance with the contour maps and specifications, and report dated February, 1919, submitted by William Pearce and published by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and also enlarged upon by Mr. Pearce at the thirteenth annual convention at Medicine Hat, in August, 1919, said project having met with their hearty approval and now considered by them the only salvation for that country."

Thanks to Governments

"Whereas it has been necessary to

association in convention assembled tender the federal government of Canada and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the thanks of this convention for the consideration given by them to all matters pertaining to irrigation and the furtherance of the same in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan."

Seed Growing in Alberta

Through press of business G. H. Cutler, of the University of Alberta was unable to attend the convention but his paper was read by Prof. Fryer. The paper dealt with seed growing in Alberta and opened by stating that the western provinces offer splendid opportunities to the seed growers.

The climate is conducive to producing seed of great vitality and quality and northern grown seeds are known to possess a peculiar superiority over southern grown seeds. The following varieties of seeds can be grown profitably: Oats, wheat, barley, peas, flax, winter rye, brome grass, western rye grass, some roots, prize. It requires skill, good judgment, patience and business ability. One must know all the details of the growing of the particular crop in which he is interested, from the selection of the seed, seeding, harvesting, and threshing and including its preparation for marketing. One may prepare his land properly, select the finest seed and seed at the proper time, but may fail to harvest his crop at a time and in a manner that renders it bright, plump and of heavy weight. These qualities are prime requisites in good seed and must be present if the highest quality is obtained and the best market is to be procured.

The paper sets out the prime requisites for seed growing as follows: Suitable personal qualifications, soil, climatic conditions, freedom from weeds, volunteer crops and soil drifting, cleaning and threshing facilities.

Better Seed

During the past three years the department of field husbandry of the University of Alberta has been putting forth every effort to standardize and purify old varieties and breed up new ones of all the different farm crops. During that time there has been an insistent and steady demand for good seed and for information as to how registered seed can be obtained or produced. In answer to these applications for seed, samples in nearly every case have been sent out and many have been forwarded upon verbal requests. This year alone over fifteen hundred samples of seeds were placed in the hands of interested seed growers who are undertaking to test and multiply given improved and purified strains of different farm crops.

To meet, therefore, the needs of the farmers of Alberta the University of Alberta is endeavoring to co-ordinate all co-operative seed testing, seed distribution and multiplication work under one organization to be known as the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, with headquarters at the University of Alberta, under the directorship of the head of the department of field husbandry.

"By means of this organization the university through the department of field husbandry hopes to extend two important services to the farmers of Alberta: (1) The distribution and multiplication of high grade seed; (2) The co-operative testing and multiplication of new strains, new varieties and new hybrids produced by plant breeding and selection.

"In carrying into effect these services the department of field husbandry is organizing seed centres of local crop improvements associations at points suitably located through the province. The location of centres are determined by the director of the association, who is guided by the following factors: (1) The suitability of the conditions for the production of a high quality of clean seed of some crop; (2) The efficiency of shipping facilities in order that large surpluses may be readily transported; (3) The attitude of the growers toward the principle of co-operative effort; (4) The possibility of obtaining at least five growers in each centre or local, exceptions will be made where, in the opinion of the director sufficiently large amounts of seed will result at a relatively small cost.

Seed Centres Established

"During the past winter seven centres have been established and plans are laid to establish many more for which requests were made, but owing to lack of suitable seed, these will not be established until this fall.

"The plan of organization follows:

(1) Each centre or local must appoint a secretary-treasurer.
(2) Seed of high standing is offered to each member of the group, the seed being either elite or first general registered, representing a suitable strain or variety.
(3) The seed is sold at a cash price—this year's oats sold at \$2.25 per bushel.
(4) Sufficient seed is sold to each member to seed a minimum of one

HON. C. R. MITCHELL ANNOUNCES ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON IRRIGATION AID WILL TAKE PLACE

Irrigation Congress at Closing Session Hears That Some Definite Progress Towards Solution of Lethbridge Northern Financing has Been Made—Vernon Will Get 1921 Convention of Irrigation Association

(From Saturday's Daily.)

With the selecting of Vernon, B. C., as next meeting place, the election of officers and a short address by Mr. John Hamilton, of Coaldale on conditions around farmers' homes, the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association closed yesterday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. During the afternoon Hon. C. R. Mitchell told the convention that the Alberta government is solidly behind irrigation.

Following are the officers elected: Patrons—H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire.

Honorary President—Senator Sir James Loughheed.

President—Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, B. C.

Honorary Vice-presidents—Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Hon. A. J. McLean and G. R. Marnoch.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Hewitt Bostock and Mr. McKelvie of Kelowna.

Executive—F. E. R. Wallaston, Vernon, chairman; C. S. Herringer, Maple Creek, Sask.; William Pearce, Calgary; Grote Sterling, Kelowna; F. H. Peters, Calgary; E. R. Simpson, Summerland; J. D. Dufresne, Penticton; Peter Lund, Coaldale.

James Colley was re-elected secretary.

Practical Demonstration

D. W. Hays appeared at the convention loaded with samples of locks and culverts for irrigation, ditches. Mr. Hays is general manager of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company and told the farmers some facts from his practical experience.

The speaker gave them some points on placing their stop gates and assured them that it is best to construct the sides of the flume at one-third drop and curve the bank down to them. In this manner the water will not eat away the banks. He also explained the measuring machine that he uses and which gives the best satisfaction.

In reference to culverts he advised the farmers not to put wooden bottoms in them. He had a miniature culvert on the stage and it was constructed with the sloping ends. It is well to have the bottom of the culvert six inches below the bottom of the ditch and the width of the culvert should correspond to the width of the ditch.

Some farmers make culverts smaller than the ditches and this causes the water to speed up with the resulting scouring at the far end and when the culvert is flooded the water often eats under it and the chances for damaging the road are great.

Resolutions Presented

All the resolutions presented in the morning were passed and when the

Alberta, a point of supreme importance to the growers.

(7) If a member in any way fails to conform with the rules of the association the director reserves the right to discontinue membership.

(8) All seed and standing crop will be inspected by a competent inspector.

Saskatchewan Irrigation

J. D. Wilson, of Maple Creek, told of his conversion to irrigation and gave it as his opinion that governments must give financial assistance to districts. He does not blame the bond houses for asking for a guarantee as he does not believe the farmers can pay for the bonds themselves. Great advancement has not been made in southern Saskatchewan, he said, but progress is being made.

Irrigation first started there on the natural hay lands but after a few years these hay lands turned into patches of fox tails and the farmers were somewhat discouraged, but lately irrigation has slowly been gaining favor among the grain fields. Alfalfa has proved a success as an irrigated crop.

As the projects in Saskatchewan are small very little has been heard about them and the public interest is not large. The authorities, however, are waking up to the necessity of irrigation but something more must be done to force the hands of the governments in a financial way. Otherwise farmers are likely to be forced out of the country.

Saskatchewan is going to catch up to Alberta before long, he said, in the matter of getting irrigated experimental farms. Assistance so far from the Saskatchewan government has been freely given but that government has never been asked to guarantee any bonds. However, the speaker believes that the men in Regina will kindly consider such a request. At the present time farmers in Saskatchewan have all legal machinery for the formation of irrigation districts.

The speaker appealed for the protection of forests at the headwaters of the streams of the west. He thought it was a great mistake to allow these places to be denuded of trees. Trees hold the moisture and do not allow it to run away in floods, and this would assure a better supply of water to many districts during the hot summer months.

one concerning the definition of the word owner in the Alberta Irrigation Act, 1920, L. C. Charlesworth, chairman of the Alberta Irrigation Council gave explanations. He told of how this question had been seriously considered by the government both before the bill came before the legislature and on the floor of the house. He told of the difficulty in getting in touch with the registered owners and stated that Alberta has the best system of land titles in the world. He was willing to admit that certain circumstances alter the justice of this portion of the act. Under the Alberta laws an agreement of sale, under which much of the land of the south is held, is not a document that can be registered in the land titles office.

International Waters
They passed a resolution asking for a speedy judgment on the international question concerning the supply of water to be received from the Milk and St. Mary's rivers. The following was also passed: "Resolved that this convention record its appreciation and thanks to the mayor, commissioners and citizens of Lethbridge for their cordial welcome and the entertainment provided for the delegates and visitors to this convention; to the ladies of the Women's Civic Club who served the satisfactory refreshments at the Experimental farm and to Mr. Fred Downer and the entertainment committee who ably assisted these ladies; to the local board of control to whose indefatigable efforts much of the success of the convention is due; to the citizens of Lethbridge and to the farmers of Coaldale who generously provided automobiles to drive the delegates and visitors to Coaldale; to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of Coaldale; to the Coaldale girls baseball club; to Mr. Fairfield at the Experimental farm; to the Lethbridge city pipe band; to the merchants of Lethbridge who decorated their windows; to the citizens who provided or offered to provide accommodation for the delegates and visitors to the convention and to the hotels for their good service."

Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Hon. C.R. Mitchell, who spoke briefly, received a good reception and told the farmers that developments are likely in the near future so far as irrigation in the south and the provincial government are concerned. These are likely to take place following a conference toward the end of next week between Premier Stewart and Senator Loughheed in Edmonton. "It is singularly appropriate that this convention should have been held in Lethbridge in 1920," said Mr. Mitchell, "because I think if there is one portion of Western Canada that is interested in the subject matter of your discussions it is the district of which Lethbridge is the centre."

"I am here today demonstrating in a visualizing way that the Alberta government is solidly behind lifting water out of the rivers and putting it on your land. I think if the Alberta government was different in its attitude it would be amiss in its duty. It is a matter of extreme regret that Premier Stewart could not be here to obtain a mental impression necessary to comprehend your viewpoint," continued the speaker. He explained that Premier Stewart recently arrived home from the east and is busy with details concerning the E. D. ad B. C. and also desires to be in Edmonton when Senator Loughheed arrives. The speaker told the convention that the conference with Senator Loughheed was arranged through the efforts of W. A. Buchanan, M. P., for Lethbridge.

Conference Next Week
"We now find that this conference will take place in Edmonton toward the close of next week. They will come together to discuss how best this irrigation project in Southern Alberta can be given better impetus. There will be some matters Premier Stewart will take up with local authorities after he has had his conference with Senator Loughheed and of course, on those matters I can not speak," concluded Mr. Mitchell.

Following the reading of the resolution on owners, Mr. McFadden of Macleod told of how the present definition is holding up the project south of Macleod. It is practically impossible to get the names of fifty per cent. of the owners, as many of them cannot be located, they living in points far distant. Difficulty is encountered where school and homestead lands are concerned, he said. Mr. Nichol of Macleod supported these statements.

A resolution was passed asking for the conservation of forests around head waters of streams, particularly in the Battle Creek country.

Three Invitations

Brooks, Penticton and Vernon were in the running for next years convention. Brooks withdrew when it was explained that the traditions of the convention call for British Columbia getting the next convention. Penticton and Vernon were not rivals and promised the heartiest co-operation. Last year Vernon proposed Lethbridge, when the convention was supposed to be held there.

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A Few Comparisons
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"I can come to no other conclusion that Alberta's possibilities as a new growing country would be equal to any and superior to most," declared Mr. Senior in closing.

Dominion Reclamation Service and Irrigation

Director of the Reclamation Service.)
The "raison d'être" of the Reclamation Service, the department of the Interior, is to reclaim the swampy lands, and make them available for productive cultivation. It is confined to the Alberta and Saskatchewan half of the "Irrigation on government lands" of surface water, and the procedure of right to the use

be classified, roughly, as follows: (1) Stream (2) Irrigation; (3) Domestic and Industrial.

Measurement
The government has, under the "Irrigation Act," asserted its authority over the sources of surface water, and has made it the duty of the public. The administration of the Reclamation Service is a comprehensive nature and extent of the work.

This knowledge is only by systematic observation which, reasonably accurate, is a period of many years. The stream measurement, known as hydrography, has been carried on in the scope of the work, and the data available. The confined chiefly to the work of irrigation, which has since been extended to cover the more important features of the work of the Reclamation Service.

Measurement has been appreciated by the basis of all water work, and would be just as much a part of the work of the Reclamation Service as the measurement of the land.

Within the last five years, however, a considerable amount of similar work has been undertaken, for the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of reclaiming other large areas of similarly unproductive land. These surveys comprise:

	Irrigable area, acres
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WHY THEY CAME BACK
EDMONTON, July 31.—Captain Street, in charge of the four American airplanes which left the May-Gorman aerodrome here at 10.50 o'clock this morning, stated on his return to the Edmonton grounds that the low clouds was the cause of their return. The obscure visibility made a rapid flight impossible.

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Thanks to Governments
"Whereas it has been necessary to call upon the Dominion government to do a great deal of irrigation survey work in connection with projects in the southern portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and

"Whereas the necessary preliminary surveys have been expeditiously carried out, and

"Whereas the government of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have evinced a deep interest in irrigation within the provinces, having passed much improved legislation;

"Therefore be it resolved that this association in convention assembled tender the federal government of Canada and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the thanks of this convention for the consideration given by them to all matters pertaining to irrigation and the furtherance of the same in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan."

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The paper sets out the prime requisites for seed growing as follows: Suitable personal qualifications, soil, climatic conditions, freedom from weeds, volunteer crops and soil drifting, cleaning and threshing facilities.

Better Seed

During the past three years the department of field husbandry of the University of Alberta has been putting forth every effort to standardize and purify old varieties and breed up new ones of all the different farm crops. During that time there has been an insistent and steady demand for good seed and for information as to how registered seed can be obtained or produced. In answer to these applications for seed, samples in nearly every case have been sent out and many have been forwarded upon verbal requests. This year alone over fifteen hundred samples of seeds were placed in the hands of interested seed growers who are undertaking to test and multiply given improved and purified strains of different farm crops.

"To meet, therefore, the needs of the farmers of Alberta the University of Alberta is endeavoring to co-ordinate all co-operative seed testing, seed distribution and multiplication work under one organization to be known as the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, with headquarters at the University of Alberta, under the directorship of the head of the department of field husbandry.

"By means of this organization the university through the department of field husbandry hopes to extend two important services to the farmers of Alberta: (1) The distribution and multiplication of high grade seed; (2) The co-operative testing and multiplication of new strains, new varieties and new hybrids produced by plant breeding and selection.

"In carrying into effect these services the department of field husbandry is organizing seed centres of local crop improvements associations at points suitably located throughout the province. The location of centres are determined by the director of the association, who is guided by the following factors: (1) The suitability of the conditions for the production of a high quality of clean seed of some crop; (2) The efficiency of shipping facilities in order that large surpluses may be readily transported; (3) The attitude of the growers toward the principle of co-operative effort; (4) The possibility of obtaining at least five growers in each centre or local exceptions will be made where, in the opinion of the director sufficiently large amounts of seed will result at a relatively small cost.

Seed Centres Established

"During the past winter seven centres have been established and plans are laid to establish many more for which requests were made, but owing to lack of suitable seed, these will not be established until this fall.

"The plan of organization follows:

(1) Each centre or local must appoint a secretary-treasurer.

(2) Seed of high standing is offered to each member of the group, the seed being either elite or first general registered, representing a suitable strain or variety.

(3) The seed is sold at a cash price—this year's oats sold at \$2.25 per bushel.

(4) Sufficient seed is sold to each member to seed a minimum of one acre. This quantity enables the grower to get into a large quantity of seed in a minimum time.

(5) The grower contracts to seed it on clean land and to thresh it is necessary.

(6) The university on the other hand agrees to inspect the standing crop and threshed grain, according to the rules and standards of the Canadian Seed Growers' association, free of charge. This gives all resulting seed the same standing in other provinces of the Dominion as it has in

Irrigation Congress at Closing Session Hears That Some Definite Progress Towards Solution of Lethbridge Northern Financing has Been Made—Vernon Will Get 1921 Convention of Irrigation Association

(From Saturday's Daily.)
With the selecting of Vernon, B. C., as next meeting place, the election of officers and a short address by Mr. John Hamilton, of Coaldale, on conditions around farmers' homes, the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association closed yesterday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. During the afternoon Hon. C. R. Mitchell told the convention that the Alberta government is solidly behind irrigation.

Following are the officers elected: Patrons—H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire.

Honorary President—Senator Sir James Loughheed.

President—Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, B. C.

Honorary Vice-presidents—Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Hon. A. J. McLean and G. R. Marnoch.

Vice-presidents—Hon. Hewitt Boslock and Mr. McKelvie of Kelowna.

Executive—F. E. R. Wallaston, Vernon, chairman; C. S. Herringer, Maple Creek, Sask.; William Pearce, Calgary; Grote Sterling, Kelowna; F. H. Peters, Calgary; E. R. Simpson, Summerland; J. D. Dufresne, Penticton; Peter Lund, Coaldale.

James Colley was re-elected secretary.

Practical Demonstration

D. W. Hays appeared at the convention loaded with samples of locks and culverts for irrigation ditches. Mr. Hays is general manager of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company and told the farmers some facts from his practical experience.

The speaker gave them some points on placing their stop gates and assured them that it is best to construct the sides of the flume at one-third drop and curve the bank down to them. In this manner the water will not eat away the banks. He also explained the measuring machine that he uses and which gives the best satisfaction.

In reference to culverts he advised the farmers not to put wooden bottoms in them. He had a miniature culvert on the stage and it was constructed with the sloping ends. It is well to have the bottom of the culvert six inches below the bottom of the ditch and the width of the culvert should correspond to the width of the ditch.

Some farmers make culverts smaller than the ditches and this causes the water to speed up with the resulting scouring at the far end and when the culvert is flooded the water often eats under it and the chances for damaging the road are great.

Resolutions Presented

All the resolutions presented in the morning were passed and when the

Alberta, a point of supreme importance to the growers.

(7) If a member in any way fails to conform with the rules of the association the director reserves the right to discontinue membership.

(8) All seed and standing crop will be inspected by a competent inspector.

Saskatchewan Irrigation

J. D. Wilson, of Maple Creek, told of his conversion to irrigation and gave it as his opinion that governments must give financial assistance to districts. He does not blame the bond houses for asking for a guarantee as he does not believe the farmers can pay for the bonds themselves. Great advancement has not been made in southern Saskatchewan, he said, but progress is being made.

Irrigation first started there on the natural hay lands but after a few years these hay lands turned into patches of fox tails and the farmers were somewhat discouraged, but lately irrigation has slowly been gaining favor among the grain fields. Alfalfa has proved a success as an irrigated crop.

As the projects in Saskatchewan are small very little has been heard about them and the public interest is not large. The authorities, however, are waking up to the necessity of irrigation but something more must be done to force the hands of the governments in a financial way. Otherwise farmers are likely to be forced out of the country.

Saskatchewan is going to catch up to Alberta before long, he said, in the matter of getting irrigated experimental farms. Assistance so far from the Saskatchewan government has been freely given but that government has never been asked to guarantee any bonds. However, the speaker believes that the men in Regina will kindly consider such a request. At the present time farmers in Saskatchewan have all legal machinery for the formation of irrigation districts.

The speaker appealed for the protection of forests at the headwaters of the streams of the west. He thought it was a great mistake to allow these places to be denuded of trees. Trees hold the moisture and do not allow it to run away in floods, and this would assure a better supply of water to many districts during the hot summer months.

Permanency Needed

Mr. Wylie of Maple Creek, M.L.A., wants to see the provincial and federal governments do something before long to assure permanency for the farmers in the west. It is up to government experts to start an educational campaign so that farmers, if necessary, may change their basis of farming.

The credentials committee reported that 148 accredited delegates have registered with 83 visiting representatives.

one concerning the definition of the word owner in the Alberta Irrigation Act, 1920, L. C. Charlesworth, chairman of the Alberta Irrigation Council gave explanations. He told of how this question had been seriously considered by the government both before the bill came before the legislature and on the floor of the house. He told of the difficulty in getting in touch with the registered owners and stated that Alberta has the best system of land titles in the world. He was willing to admit that certain circumstances alter the justice of this portion of the act. Under the Alberta laws an agreement of sale, under which much of the land of the south is held, is not a document that can be registered in the land titles office.

International Waters

They passed a resolution asking for a speedy judgment on the international question concerning the supply of water to be received from the Milk and St. Mary's rivers. The following was also passed: "Resolved that this convention record its appreciation and thanks to the mayor, commissioners and citizens of Lethbridge for their cordial welcome and the entertainment provided for the delegates and visitors to this convention; to the ladies of the Women's Civic Club who served the satisfactory refreshments at the Experimental farm and to Mr. Fred Downer and the entertainment committee who ably assisted these ladies; to the local board of control to whose indefatigable efforts much of the success of the convention is due; to the citizens of Lethbridge and to the farmers of Coaldale who generously provided automobiles to drive the delegates and visitors to Coaldale; to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of Coaldale; to the Coaldale girls baseball club; to Mr. Fairfield at the Experimental farm; to the Lethbridge city pipe band; to the merchants of Lethbridge who decorated their windows; to the citizens who provided or offered to provide accommodation for the delegates and visitors to the convention and to the hotels for their good service."

Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, who spoke briefly, received a good reception and told the farmers that developments are likely in the near future so far as irrigation in the south and the provincial government are concerned. These are likely to take place following a conference toward the end of next week between Premier Stewart and Senator Loughheed in Edmonton.

"It is singularly appropriate that this convention should have been held in Lethbridge in 1920," said Mr. Mitchell, "because I think if there is one portion of Western Canada that is interested in the subject matter of your discussions it is the district of which Lethbridge is the centre."

"I am here today demonstrating in a visualizing way that the Alberta government is solidly behind lifting water out of the rivers and putting it on your land. I think if the Alberta government was different in its attitude it would be amiss in its duty. It is a matter of extreme regret that Premier Stewart could not be here to obtain a mental impression necessary to comprehend your viewpoint," continued the speaker. He explained that Premier Stewart recently arrived home from the east and is busy with details concerning the E. D. ad B. C. and also desires to be in Edmonton when Senator Loughheed arrives. The speaker told the convention that the conference with Senator Loughheed was arranged through the efforts of W. A. Buchanan, M. P., for Lethbridge.

Conference Next Week

"We now find that this conference will take place in Edmonton toward the close of next week. They will come together to discuss how best this irrigation project in Southern Alberta can be given better impetus. There will be some matters Premier Stewart will take up with local authorities after he has had his conference with Senator Loughheed and of course, on those matters I can not speak," concluded Mr. Mitchell.

Following the reading of the resolution on owners, Mr. McFadden of Macleod told of how the present definition is holding up the project south of Macleod. It is practically impossible to get the names of fifty per cent. of the owners, as many of them cannot be located, they living in points far distant. Difficulty is encountered where school and homestead lands are concerned, he said. Mr. Nichol of Macleod supported these statements.

A resolution was passed asking for the conservation of forests around head waters of streams, particularly in the Battle Creek country.

Three Invitations

Brooks, Penticton and Vernon were in the running for next years convention. Brooks withdrew when it was explained that the traditions of the convention call for British Columbia getting the next convention. Penticton and Vernon were not rivals and promised the heartiest co-operation. Last year Vernon proposed Lethbridge, when the convention was supposed to go to British Columbia, Vernon got the vote.

Mr. Hamilton, of Coaldale, talked for only a few minutes at the close of the convention. He advised all farmers on the prairies to plant trees. He is a firm believer in this and his farm is a splendid example of what trees will do to improve the appearance of the place. He told of planting 1,700 trees in 1916. Ninety-eight per cent. of them grew and he was busy with them for two or three years but since then they have looked after themselves.

"Cheer up and Get Together" Western Premier's Message to the Canadians

Hon. Arthur Meighen Tabooes Politics in Message to Home Town Folks, First Public Utterance Since Elevated to Premiership—Plain Honest Appeal to Forget Sectional and Class Differences and Make Canada Better

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., Aug. 2.—(Canadian Press.)—"Cheer up and get together."

This, said Premier Meighen in an address to the people of Portage La Prairie, this afternoon, is what Canadians should do if they are to eliminate existing differences and unrest.

It was the duty of the hour, said the premier, to vigilantly redress all just causes for complaint in Canada and to back this with the "united moral force of right thinking people."

The premier appealed for a better understanding between English Canadians and French Canadians, and in this connection said:

Co-operation is Needed

"We ought to, we have to get away from differences that really are not differences at all from the standpoint of the vital concerns of the country. We have two great races. The fundamental institutions of Canada are just as dear to the one race as to the other. There are just as many friends of law and order and responsible government among French Canadians as among English Canadians."

"The premier of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, said a few nights ago that the time had come when, what he described as the isolation of Quebec, should cease and when that province should take its full part in the government of this Dominion. He appealed for a spirit of co-operation to take the place of a spirit of estrangement. I re-echo that appeal. I believe it to be my duty to answer that appeal to the utmost of my power. I hope it receives a warm and a cordial response in every part of this country. Neither side feels, or will admit responsibility. If we wait until either side admits responsibility for what estrangement has existed we will never get anywhere. Let the question of responsibility go by and let us look to the future."

"The peril of every nation has been a tendency to divide on lines of race, on lines of religion, on lines of social caste, on lines of occupation. When the tendency gets too strong, the beginning of the end has come. If we do not come together and reach a better understanding and a better unity on things that are vital and essential to the state, there will be a heavy penalty paid."

Didn't Talk Politics

Hon. Arthur Meighen was addressing a non-political gathering of his fellow-citizens, met to honor him on his elevation to the premiership, and did not talk politics. He surveyed the national conditions in a broad way and appealed for a closer spirit of co-operation among all classes. The premier expressed his own and Mrs. Meighen's thanks for the reception given them. It was Portage La Prairie, he said, which gave him his first real start in life, and here was his first home. He could not regard the demonstration as an endorsement of his government, or of his political course, he said, but rather as an evidence of personal friendship. He expressed his pleasure at the presence of Sir James Aikins and Premier Norris.

Need Real Patriotism

"My struggles still are mainly in front and not behind," he said. "It is by performance and not by accession that all men in public life are judged."

He spoke of the war and what it meant to Portage homes. The war was won but there was need for a "lot of real patriotism" before the happiness of the years returned. The war developed epidemics of unrest and disorder. Grievances were intensified by suffering. Extremists in some countries had brought millions to poverty and death.

"Even on this continent and in this country, the forces of destruction are at work. I am afraid we are blind if we do not believe that they are a lot stronger than they were, and that the menace is real," he said.

"We should be quick to remedy injustice wherever injustice appears. We cannot all agree as to where injustice does appear. What one person honestly thinks is right, another person honestly thinks is wrong. But we should be more alert than ever, to examine both as to citizens and government, every grievance that has any real foundation. We should do so in a liberal and generous spirit and not be too selfish about class rights. Remember that one class or group is just about as sincere as the other and every class thinks that every other class has the advantage. That is the distemper of the age. The imperative duty of the hour is to vigilantly seek out and redress all just causes of complaint and whenever in the framing and enforcement of laws there is doubt as to where the line of justice lies, give the benefit to the man behind."

"But experience has taught us that the removal of injustice is not itself enough. The idealist may talk as he will, the theorist may prate as he may, but you can not get rid of the enemies to law and order by mere force of equitable laws. Make your laws as fair and as just as human wisdom can devise, enforce them as impartially as you will, and the state may still be in danger. The demagogues and destructionists can keep within the law and still do their work. By misrepresentation, by misinformation, by the arts of language, by the duel of words they poison and inflame the mind. In nearly every case they

want policies of sanity and moderation. I believe the conditions of the country, and, still more, the conditions of the world demand that they stand together."

"There can be no compromise with what is fundamentally wrong. We cannot tolerate what is merely selfish and destructive. The common sense of the country must take warning in time, and stand irresistibly against it. The fortification of law and order must remain impregnable."

"On the other hand, there can be no curtailment of the rights of the people at the hands of commercial power, or any other power. The bonds of freedom never can contract—they must progressively expand. But the liberty we seek is ordered liberty; it is the liberty under the law; it is described best of all as British liberty. The government of the nation must take its stand between the enemies of order and the enemies of liberty."

Wonderful Canada

"This is a grand country—we understand better every year what a wonderful land it is. In the richness of its soil, in the tonic and vitality of its climate, in the wealth of its waters, in the abundance of its minerals—in everything that makes for the prosperity and virility of a nation we have the best and biggest of the untaken areas of earth. Our trade has expanded; our wealth has multiplied. In the rate of increase we have surpassed, I think every country in the world save one. Our population is growing; the achievements of our people in every field of human enterprise in peace and war, have astonished even ourselves. The distribution of our wealth, though far from ideal, has undoubtedly improved. If there is a country in the world where there is less poverty than in Canada, I do not know where it is. This is true, not of one class alone, but of all. Permit me to suggest this thought, and I do so without any reference to party—we may in the past have gone wrong on lines of policy, but we never got very far wrong, or we would not be where we are today. Remember, that while civilization moves northward, it moves very slowly northward."

"What Canadians should do is to cheer up and get together."

About 300 guests of the city council and the board of trade of Portage La Prairie sat down at luncheon in the Island Park pavilion this afternoon in honor of Premier Meighen. Following the luncheon brief addresses were given by Sir James Aikins, Premier Meighen, Senator W. H. Sharp, Senator Watson, R. L. Richardson, M. P., Col. McPherson, Mayor J. H. Metcalfe, of Portage, the mayor of Brandon and Alderman Fisher of Winnipeg. The premier expressed his gratitude for his reception and said his speech later in the day would have no political bearing. The other speaker told of the satisfaction felt in the west that a westerner had been made head of the government, and particularly the pride in Portage La Prairie, his own town, in his advancement.

People's Forum

IS THE WHEAT BOARD ANY GOOD?

Editor Herald.—The question of the sale of wheat through the wheat board seems to engage the attention of the public to a great extent at present. My good friend, Mr. Merriam, in your issue of June 25, states his views which are decidedly in favor of the continuation of the board. It is said that there are always two sides to a question, and I think this wheat selling question no exception to the rule. It seems strange that the U. F. A. should desire the government to appoint a board to sell the farmers' wheat. They confidently state that the present government is in the hands of a corrupt political party and wish to wrest this power from them and establish the New National party in its place, and are confident if they do this they will bring in reforms that will benefit the whole people of Canada. What would you think of the proposition if presented to you in a business way? You want to hire a manager and the man who wants the job confesses that he does not dare try to dispose of his own property because he is afraid some one will buy it off him and make a profit on it. Would you put such a man in charge of your affairs? If the farmers of Canada are not capable of selling their own wheat and getting what it is worth they should apply for admittance to the institution where they cure for simple-minded people rather than be trusted with the affairs of the nation.

If I go to the grocery store and ask for the best butter and am shown a package with the name of a creamery of high repute and the package is clean and attractive and everything looks good, the chances are that when it is served it will give good satisfaction, but there is one test that can be made by a blind man who is deaf and knows nothing of the maker's reputation. Just take a smell. If the butter does not pass this test all the talking and looks are of no avail to make a sale. The wheat board may look good to some. The men in control may be beyond criticism. The price of seed

tricks where the crop failed or whether he had wheat to sell. At the time the market was open for a short time in Winnipeg the price started up so fast the authorities were alarmed, thinking the price of bread would be a hardship on the poor man. As soon as the board was established the price was lowered, to help the consumers. Now the U. F. A. ask that the board be continued to protect the wheat producers so the wheat gambler won't steal the poor farmer blind. This reminds one of the story of the man who was able to blow both hot and cold. The principle of government control of selling is either good or bad, right or wrong. If you let some one else settle the question for you do not complain if things go to pieces. If you think the wheat board can sell your wheat to better advantage than you can yourself I am sure no one would object to your employing them or anyone you may see fit, but how in the name of all our ideals do you acquire the right to dictate to me to whom I shall delegate the sale of the product of my own industry. This wheat is my own. I produced it with my labor and capital. No government on earth, unless under stress of war, has a right to deny me the privilege of selling to whom I please or at any time or price I please. It is a distinct blow at my personal liberty. It is the opposite of true democracy which is the ideal we should try to attain. This is where we meet the bad smell. However good it may look the principle is a denial of personal liberty and must be rejected. This is the infallible test of any proposed legislation and can never fail.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture declares for the freedom of trade in buying goods abroad. Is not my right to sell as sacred as my right to buy? If a tariff commission has a right to dictate what goods shall be admitted free and what shall not, the idea of a board of control selling is perfectly right. But the tariff commission has no such right. If the principle at the bottom of the wheat board is right why not compel the producers of butter, eggs, pork, beef, wool, paper, iron products, machinery, etc., to submit to national control of selling their products. There is this difference. The producers in other lines feel capable of doing their own selling. The wheat producer alone feels he is not competent to handle his own crop and asks government aid. The protected manufacturer asks government help and we protest and then go him one better and ask government aid to assure us no one will be allowed to handle wheat but the wheat board for our benefit, and point to it as an evidence of progress toward democracy when, in fact, it violates the principles of freedom and democracy upon which our whole social structure rests. If this is progress it is toward the ideal of socialism. This is the parting of the ways. Everyone must decide the question for themselves or reap the harvest of misery that follows when the masses allow the classes to do their thinking as we have been doing in the past.

Do not think because the new leaders have a different name or carry a different banner that your interests will be protected. The only one to protect the liberty of the common people is the common everyday man himself by an exercise of the reasoning powers his creator gave him freely and which he rarely uses but takes the easy way of letting the leaders do the thinking. It sometimes happens that leaders arise who take advantage of this state of affairs and the common people get it in the neck. This is no more than we can naturally expect and the only remedy is to do your own thinking if you want to preserve your liberties which have been bought at so dear a price by our forefathers.

One of the desires of the farmers' government is co-operation. They claim government control of selling a step toward national co-operation in all lines of production. If the principle of co-operation is right and will be of advantage to the nation it must prove to work out in practice before being forced on the people. If, to make co-operation successful, we must deny individual liberty, I say the price is greater than the benefit can possibly be. To accomplish good by doing evil is impossible. Progress towards true democracy does not lie along this path. It is the road to government bureaucratic control of production and ultimately state socialism. So we want to go this way? Not me.

FRED PEASE,
Milk River, Alta.

A HALF MILLION IN MOTOR CARS

One Lethbridge Dealer Has Genuine Faith in Business Present Crop Will Bring

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Often a man will believe but his faith will not be strong enough to touch his pocket. Not so with Arthur G. Baalim. Mr. Baalim believes he can sell more than half a million dollars worth of Chevrolet motor cars by next July.

In accordance with this belief he has just closed a deal with general manager F. E. Gascott, of Winnipeg, for the delivery to him of Chevrolet cars valued at a little more than half a million dollars. That shows Mr. Baalim's faith in the crop situation in southern Alberta this year.

Something Novel In Grain Transportation

How Noble Foundation, Ltd., Will Take 300,000 Bushel Cameron Farm Crop Across Old Man River Without a Bridge—Cable Will Be Used to Deliver Grain Across the Stream.

To economize in hauling over three hundred thousand bushels of grain from the Cameron ranch farm, the Noble Foundation is providing a solution that is novel, and probably never attempted before in Western Canada farming operations.

The grain is to be carried across the Old Man River on a cable and then hauled into Chin station on the Crow's Nest line where the Noble Foundation has leased the elevator.

"Why is this necessary?" is a natural query. Why not haul to a station on the Retlaw line, north of the farm?

Retlaw is twenty miles away to the north. Chin is eight or nine miles to the south, with the river, without a bridge, lying between.

It will readily be understood that an eight mile haul is much cheaper than twenty miles but you can't cross a river with an engine hauling loads of grain unless there is a bridge.

Now here is where we reach the invention.

The north bank of the river at the Cameron ranch is very precipitous. It is almost a sheer drop of several hundred feet. Across on the south side there is a long, low river bottom. On the north side an elevator on the inclining hillside will be built, about 240 feet long and 30 feet wide. Into it, the grain as it is brought from the fields will be dumped. From it will be a conveyor that will carry the grain farther down the riverbank to the flat on the north side. Here it will pass into a box carrying sixty bushels and steam power will drive this box across the river on a cable where it will dump its load into waiting grain wagons. Making the trip across the river very rapidly many thousands of bushels can be removed each day from the farm on the north side to the elevator at Chin. The cable with its box attached will never be idle until the Cameron farm grain is all at the railroad. The inclined storage elevator on the hillside will have a sufficient capacity to keep the cable transportation active while teams are back in the fields loading more of the threshed grain.

So it will be realized that nature's obstacles of a high river bank, and a river without a bridge at this point, have been overcome and a saving of 12 miles in hauling a great crop of grain effected.

The principle involved in overcoming the Old Man River at the Cameron Ranch is much the same as is used by the Federal Coals, Ltd., here, in bringing their coal from the pit mouth west of the river to the city side by cable to be hauled from there to the cars on the siding on top of the hill.

Raymond Preparing for Big Crowd for Fair and Stampede Next Friday and Saturday

(From Our Own Correspondent)

RAYMOND, Aug. 2.—With the big wheat crop reasonably certain to be harvested safely and marketed to good advantage a spirit of optimism is abroad in the south country which augurs well for the Raymond fair, stampede and races which will be held at Victoria Park Friday and Saturday, August 6 and 7. Weather permitting Raymond will hold the biggest fair in the history of the agricultural society. This prediction is being freely made by the officers of the society.

It develops that the Raymond fair will be the only one held this year along this branch of the C.P.R. The Magrath fair, according to advices received from Secretary M. Elmer Ririe, has been called off. When seen D. H. Bingham, president, stated that the reason for the failure of the fair this year was lack of interest. The Cardston society has not held a fall exhibition for several years. This year they have none scheduled.

\$6,000 in Prizes

It is expected that this fact will popularize the local show. The country has been well covered with advertising and a record crowd is expected. Six thousand dollars in prizes and purses are hung up. Besides this there are various special premiums and trophies offered. The entries are expected to smash all previous records.

Entries will be received at the town office by Secretary S. Farnham Kimball Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary urges those who contemplate exhibiting to make their entries early as it will greatly facilitate his work and overcome the inaccuracy that sometimes occurs in an eleventh hour rush.

An important meeting of the directors has been called by Pres. Mark H. Brimhall for Monday night when many important matters of business connected with the fair will be disposed of. Other meetings will be held to perfect the plans.

Rival Shorthorn Herd—One of the outstanding features this year is sure to be the showing of cattle. Steed's Shorthorns will be there, also the new herd of pure-bred Herefords imported from Stockport, Iowa, by Meeks brothers. The dairy breeds will also make a strong showing, it is expected.

Victoria Park, the scene of the fair, is being put in first-class shape. The grandstand and stables have been whitewashed, the grounds cleaned-up and the race track is being worked over. It will be in ideal shape for the races, the committee state.

The attractions will not be lacking. Music will be furnished by the Raymond Military Band both days of the fair. The Lethbridge aircraft men are under contract to give an exhibition before the grandstand the second day of the fair, Saturday. On Friday they will be on the grounds but will take up passengers only.

Stampede a Feature

In addition to a splendid race program a stampede will be held. DeLoss Lund, a veteran stockman, will have full charge of the horse races and stampede events. Mr. Lund wants to tell the world that some thrilling riding and roping will be pulled off during the fair. The wild bronchos that will be ridden will be furnished by Ray Knick, which is

has made some changes chiefly in increasing the purses. The program that will be pulled off follows:

First Day

	Purse
100 yard foot race	\$8.00
Ladies' Race, 50 yards	8.00
Boy's Shoe Race	4.50
Saddle Horse Race, 1/4 mile	15.00
Pony race	45.00
Weaving Race	8.00
Relay Race	25.00
2 year old, 1/2 mile	40.00
Free for all, 1/2 mile	75.00
Ford Flivver Race	15.00

Second Day

Fat Man's Race	5.00
220 yard Foot Race	8.00
Greasy Pig Race, winner takes pig	
Half mile Foot Race	8.00
Saddle Horse Race, 1/2 mile	15.00
Pony Race, finish	45.00
Potato Race	15.00
Locals, 8 year old, 1/2 mile	25.00
Walk, trot, run	8.00
Relay	35.00
Free for all, 1/4 mile	100.00
Handicap, 1/2 mile	50.00

The officials of the races and stampede are: DeLoss Lund, horse races and stampede events; L. P. Skouson, foot races; C. McCarty, starter; Walter Rouse and James Costley, judges. T. J. O'Brien will receive the entries in race and riding events. S. Farnham Kimball, general secretary-treasurer, will answer all applications for information.

JOE PETERS IS

FREE OF BLAME

Unknowningly Becomes Connected With Case—Car Used Without His Permission

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Joseph Peters, the well known rancher of Cardston, Alberta, and Browning, Montana, who was summoned before the provincial police court about a month ago, on a charge of being connected with a cache of whiskey, ten cases in all, which was located in a farm near Lethbridge has been exonerated. In its issue of June 26th the Lethbridge Herald made the following reference to the matter:

"To rent a house and to find on taking occupation, a cache of whiskey, in one of the outhouses, may or may not be a detectable find, but this was the experience of the individual who rented a hitherto unoccupied dwelling on a farm a few miles out of the city. Joseph Peters, the alleged owner of the whiskey, ten cases in all, appeared as a result of the find at the provincial police court on Friday afternoon and was remanded for a week."

It has been brought to the Herald's notice that certain people have drawn from the item quoted, the conclusion that Mr. Peters had been storing liquor on his ranch near Cardston. The seizure, as a matter of fact, was made near Lethbridge, and Mr. Peters

Water Lett Cried

Letter Implicated Coming Be Only Two

(From Monday)

That the murder of Kirkham block, on noon, was premised by the finding in a dead man, James C. of a letter, written of a foolscap, addressed may concern." In the he was proceeding of it so far as his were concerned, inferred by name to nal who he said h him and his wife, s lucky for him that across him, as if so been a different tale

Bought Gun o

It appears that had only purchased one o'clock on Saturday hardware store. It known as a "police pocket several loose were found. He had on the street about eling of the fatal d her into an ice cre her an ice, and then bye, as stated in his of the letter was mar o'clock," at which finished. It was writ Hotel where he wa room.

Had Visited F

Before the murder erson had visited second floor of the where his wife was brother, Fred Smith. She had with her t but at the time of younger was away parents at Bow Islan was out. He came eleven o'clock in the urday, but was told rding to the info that he could not see second visit, with

VAUXHALL

New Irrigation Blo To Good Start— Be Worth \$

(From Thursday)

The progress made tlers on the Canada tion Company's proje has up to present, be isfactory. Water w these lands about Ju and has been used, s about four thousand a part of this acreage fall and seeded in the returns from this ou are estimated at \$275. \$70.00 per acre. T gratifying for a first splendid augury for It was only a short last year, that this la

"THIRTEENTH"

Nearly Hundred M All Parts of So For First R

(From Thursday)

One of the most er ions of veterans of was that of the first of the 13th Overseas held in the city, at t on Wednesday night close on a hundred o ent from all over th and there were many the relation of old ti fences among comrade ered together. The pr evening, which consist and toasts, with a d were considerably en orchestral programme A. orchestra, under th Mr. C. Beresford. Th regimental march tun started the wildest e boys took up the ch orchestra was given a r

The meeting was p Major W. A. Lyndon. part of the program w "Our Fallen Comrade ence and followed by t played as a cornet s row. Mayor Hardie toast of "the city" r noble part the 13th, the others had a

Together" Western to the Canadians

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ne city coun-
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cheon brief ad-
oy Sir James Alk-
n, Senator W. H.
tson, R. L. Rich-
McPherson, Mayor
ortage, the mayor
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emier expressed
s reception and
in the day would
aring. The other
satisfaction felt
a westerner had
the government,
pride in Portage
town, in his ad-

tricts where the crop failed or whether
he had wheat to sell. At the time
the market was open for a short time
in Winnipeg the price started up so
fast the authorities were alarmed,
thinking the price of bread would be
a hardship on the poor man. As soon
as the board was established the price
was lowered, to help the consumers.
Now the U. F. A. ask that the board
be continued to protect the wheat pro-
ducers so the wheat gambler won't
steal the poor farmer blind. This re-
minds one of the story of the man
who was able to blow both hot and
cold. The principle of government
control of selling is either good or
bad, right or wrong. If you let some
one else settle the question for you
do not complain if things go to pieces.
If you think the wheat board can sell
your wheat to better advantage than
you can yourself I am sure no one
would object to your employing them
or anyone you may see fit, but how
in the name of all our ideals do you
acquire the right to dictate to me to
whom I shall delegate the sale of the
product of my own industry. This
wheat is my own. I produced it with
my labor and capital. No government
on earth, unless under stress of war,
has a right to deny me the privilege
of selling to whom I please or at any
time or price I please. It is a distinc-
tive blow at my personal liberty. It
is the opposite of true democracy
which is the ideal we should try to
attain. This is where we meet the
bad smell. However good it may look
the principle is a denial of personal
liberty and must be rejected. This is
the infallible test of any proposed leg-
islation and can never fail.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture
declares for the freedom of trade in
buying goods abroad. Is not my right
to sell as sacred as my right to buy.
If a tariff commission has a right to
dictate what goods shall be admitted
free and what shall not, the idea of a
board of control selling is perfectly
right. But the tariff commission has
no such right. If the principle at the
bottom of the wheat board is right
why not compel the producers of but-
ter, eggs, pork, beef, wool, paper, iron
products, machinery, etc., to submit to
national control of selling their prod-
ucts. There is this difference. The
producers in other lines feel capable of
doing their own selling. The wheat
producer alone feels he is not compe-
tent to handle his own crop and asks
government aid. The protected manu-
facturer asks government help and we
protest and then go him one better
and ask government aid to assure us
no one will be allowed to handle wheat
but the wheat board for our benefit.
and point to it as an evidence of pro-
gress toward democracy when, in fact,
it violates the principles of freedom
and democracy upon which our whole
social structure rests. If this is pro-
gress it is toward the ideal of social-
ism. This is the parting of the ways.
Everyone must decide the question for
themselves or reap the harvest of
misery that follows when the masses
allow the classes to do their thinking
as we have been doing in the past.

Do not think because the new lead-
ers have a different name or carry a
different banner that your interests
will be protected. The only one to
protect the liberty of the common
people is the common everyday man
himself by an exercise of the reason-
ing powers his creator gave him freely
and which he rarely uses but takes
the easy way of letting the leaders do
the thinking. It sometimes happens
that leaders arise who take advantage
of this state of affairs and the com-
mon people get it in the neck. This
is no more than we can naturally ex-
pect and the only remedy is to do your
own thinking if you want to preserve
your liberties which have been bought
at so dear a price by our forefathers.

One of the desires of the farmers'
government is co-operation. They
claim government control of selling a
step toward national co-operation in
all lines of production. If the prin-
ciple of co-operation is right and will
be of advantage to the nation it must
prove to work out in practise before
being forced on the people. If, to make
co-operation successful, we must deny
individual liberty, I say the price is
greater than the benefit can possibly
be. To accomplish good by doing evil
is impossible. Progress towards true
democracy does not lie along this path.
It is the road to government bureau-
cratic control of production and ulti-
mately state socialism. So we want
to go this way? Not me.

FRED PEASE,
Milk River, Alta.

Forum

ARD ANY GOOD?

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a are not capable
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may look good
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the price of seed

One Lethbridge Dealer Has Gen-
uine Faith in Business
Present Crop Will
Bring

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Often a man will believe but his
faith will not be strong enough to
touch his pocket. Not so with Arthur
G. Baalim. Mr. Baalim believes he
can sell more than half a million dollars
worth of Chevrolet motor cars by next
July.

In accordance with this belief he
has just closed a deal with general
manager F. E. Guscott, of Winnipeg,
for the delivery to him of Chevrolet
cars valued at a little more than half
a million dollars. That shows Mr.
Baalim's faith in the crop situation in
southern Alberta this year.

Something Novel In Grain Transportation

How Noble Foundation, Ltd., Will Take 300,000 Bushel
Cameron Farm Crop Across Old Man River With-
out a Bridge—Cable Will Be Used to Deliver
Grain Across the Stream.

To economize in hauling over three hundred thousand bushels of grain from the Cameron ranch farm, the Noble Foundation is providing a solution that is novel, and probably never attempted before in Western Canada farming operations.

The Grain is to be carried across the Old Man River on a cable and then hauled into Chin station on the Crow's Nest line where the Noble Foundation has leased the elevator.

"Why is this necessary?" is a natural query. Why not haul to a station on the Retlaw line, north of the farm?

Retlaw is twenty miles away to the north. Chin is eight or nine miles to the south, with the river, without a bridge, lying between.

It will readily be understood that an eight mile haul is much cheaper than twenty miles but you can't cross a river with an engine hauling loads of grain unless there is a bridge.

Now here is where we reach the invention.

The north bank of the river at the Cameron ranch is very precipitous. It is almost a sheer drop of several hundred feet. Across on the south side there is a long, low river bottom. On the north side an elevator on the inclining hillside will be built, about 240 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Into it, the grain as it is brought from the fields will be dumped. From it will be a conveyor that will carry the grain farther down the riverbank to the flat on the north side. Here it will pass into a box carrying sixty bushels and steam power will drive this box across the river on a cable where it will dump its load into waiting grain wagons. Making the trip across the river very rapidly many thousands of bushels can be removed each day from the farm on the north side to the elevator at Chin.

The cable with its box attached will never be idle until the Cameron farm grain is all at the railroad. The inclined storage elevator on the hillside will have a sufficient capacity to keep the cable transportation active while teams are back in the fields loading more of the threshed grain.

So it will be realized that nature's obstacles of a high river bank, and a river without a bridge at this point, have been overcome and a saving of 12 miles in hauling a great crop of grain effected.

The principle involved in overcoming the Old Man River at the Cameron Ranch is much the same as is used by the Federal Coals, Ltd., here, in bringing their coal from the pit mouth west of the river to the city side by cable to be hauled from there to the cars on the siding on top of the hill.

Raymond Preparing for Big
Crowd for Fair and Stampede
Next Friday and Saturday

(From Our Own Correspondent)
RAYMOND, Aug. 2.—With the big wheat crop reasonably certain to be harvested safely and marketed to good advantage a spirit of optimism is abroad in the south country which augurs well for the Raymond fair, stampede and races which will be held at Victoria Park Friday and Saturday, August 6 and 7. Weather permitting Raymond will hold the biggest fair in the history of the agricultural society. This prediction is being freely made by the officers of the society.

It develops that the Raymond fair will be the only one held this year along this branch of the C.P.R. The Magrath fair, according to advices received from Secretary M. Elmer Ririe, has been called off. When seen D. H. Bingham, president, stated that the reason for the failure of the fair this year was lack of interest. The Cardston society has not held a fall exhibition for several years. This year they have none scheduled.

\$6,000 in Prizes
It is expected that this fair will popularize the local show. The country has been well covered with advertising and a record crowd is expected. Six thousand dollars in prizes and purses are hung up. Besides this there are various special premiums and trophies offered. The entries are expected to smash all previous records.

Entries will be received at the town office by Secretary S. Farnham Kimball Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary urges those who contemplate exhibiting to make their entries early as it will greatly facilitate his work and overcome the inaccuracy that sometimes occurs in an eleventh hour rush.

An important meeting of the directors has been called by Pres. Mark H. Brimhall for Monday night when many important matters of business connected with the fair will be disposed of. Other meetings will be held to perfect the plans.

Rival Shorthorn Herd
One of the outstanding features this year is sure to be the showing of cattle. Stead's Shorthorns will be there, also the new herd of pure-bred Herefords imported from Stockport, Iowa, by Meeks brothers. The dairy breeds will also make a strong showing, it is expected.

Victoria Park the scene of the fair, is being put in first-class shape. The grandstand and stables have been whitewashed, the grounds cleaned up and the race track is being worked over. It will be in ideal shape for the races, the committee state.

The attractions will not be lacking. Music will be furnished by the Raymond Military Band both days of the fair. The Lethbridge aircraft men are under contract to give an exhibition before the grandstand the second day of the fair, Saturday. On Friday they will be on the grounds but will take up passengers only.

Stampede a Feature
In addition to a splendid race program a stampede will be held. DeLoss Lund, a veteran stockman, will have full charge of the horse races and stampede events. Mr. Lund wants to tell the world that some thrilling riding and roping will be pulled off during the fair. The wild bronchos that will be ridden will be furnished by Ray Knight, which is sufficient

has made some changes chiefly in increasing the purses. The program that will be pulled off follows:
First Day
Purse
100 yard foot race\$8.00
Ladies' Race, 50 yards 8.00
Boy's Shoe Race 4.50
Saddle Horse Race, 1/4 mile 15.00
Pony Race 45.00
Weaving Race 8.00
Relay Race 25.00
2 year old, 1/2 mile 40.00
Free for all, 1/2 mile 75.00
Ford Flivver Race 15.00
Second Day
Fat Man's Race 5.00
220 yard Foot Race 8.00
Greasy Pig Race, winner takes pig.
Half mile Foot Race 8.00
Saddle Horse Race, 1/2 mile 15.00
Pony Race, finish 45.00
Potato Race 15.00
Locals, 8 year old, 1/2 mile 25.00
Walk, trot, run 8.00
Relay 35.00
Free for all, 1/4 mile 100.00
Handicap, 1/2 mile 50.00
The officials of the races and stampede are: DeLoss Lund, horse races and stampede events; L. P. Skouson, foot races; C. McCarty, starter; Walter Rouse and James Costley, judges. T. J. O'Brien will receive the entries in race and riding events. S. Farnham Kimball, general secretary-treasurer, will answer all applications for information.

JOE PETERS IS
FREE OF BLAME
Unknowningly Becomes Connect-
ed With Case—Car Used
Without His Permission
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Joseph Peters, the well known rancher of Cardston, Alberta, and Browning, Montana, who was summoned before the provincial police court about a month ago, on a charge of being connected with a cache of whiskey, ten cases in all, which was located in a farm near Lethbridge has been exonerated. In its issue of June 26th the Lethbridge Herald made the following reference to the matter:

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It has been brought to the Herald's notice that certain people have drawn from the item quoted, the conclusion that Mr. Peters had been storing liquor on his ranch near Cardston. The seizure, as a matter of fact, was made near Lethbridge, and Mr. Peters came under suspicion through a mis-

Waterson Leaves a Letter Showing the Crime Premeditated

Letter Implicates Local Man Whom Husband Charges With
Coming Between Self and Wife—Had Bought Revolver
Only Two Hours Before Crime Was Committed
—Sister-in-law Was Eye Witness

(From Monday's Daily.)

That the murder and suicide at the Kirkham block, on Saturday afternoon, was premeditated was shown by the finding in the pocket of the dead man, James Garfield Waterson, of a letter, written on three sheets of foolscap, addressed "To all whom it may concern." In this he stated that he was proceeding to make an end of it so far as his wife and himself were concerned. In the letter he referred by name to a certain individual who he said had come between him and his wife, stating that it was lucky for him that he did not come across him, as if so there would have been a different tale to tell.

Bought Gun on Saturday

It appears that the late Waterson had only purchased the revolver about one o'clock on Saturday at a local hardware store. It was a .32, and known as a "police positive." In his pocket several loose cartridge bullets were found. He had met his elder girl on the street about eleven in the morning of the fatal day and had taken her into an ice cream parlor, given her an ice, and then wished her goodbye, as stated in his letter. At the end of the letter was marked the time "one o'clock," at which it was evidently finished. It was written at the Dallas Hotel where he was occupying a room.

Had Visited Flat Earlier

Before the murder and suicide Waterson had visited Suite C, on the second floor of the Kirkham Block, where his wife was living with her brother, Fred Smith, and his wife. She had with her the two children, but at the time of the tragedy the younger was away with her grandparents at Bow Island and the elder was out. He came to the suite at eleven o'clock in the morning on Saturday, but was told by Mr. Smith, according to the information on hand, that he could not see his wife. On his second visit, with the fatal conse-

quences, he walked into the apartments, into the little kitchen off the dining room. Mrs. Smith was at the time scrubbing the floor. He said something to his wife who was ironing a silk blouse. She was standing with her back to him, and on turning round, he shot at her. She evidently must have seen the revolver pointed at her and put up her hand over her left eye. This would account for the bullet hole in the hand as the bullet passed through to her left eye. There was also another shot fired at the woman which entered at the side of her mouth. One of the shots evidently missed its mark as a bullet was found imbedded in the wall. It had passed through a kitchen cabinet which was supporting the ironing board on one end while a chair held the other. This bullet before entering the wall had gone through a silver teapot in the cabinet, making two clean holes in the entry and exit.

Had Shot at Her Before

The deceased woman had been living with her husband in Pincher Creek, and left him to come to the city last December. It is stated that on a previous occasion at Pincher Creek, after a quarrel, he had shot at her, the bullet missing her by three inches. She, however, forgave him on his promise to mend his conduct.

Worked for Massey-Harris

The body of the deceased woman when seen by the police was lying in a crumpled position under the ironing board, while that of the man was close by, with his feet touching her head. Round him was a pool of blood.

The deceased man had given up his position in the lumber yard he was working in at Pincher Creek, and at the time of his death was employed as traveller for the Massey-Harris Co., Calgary. In the early days he worked in the city in the hardware store then kept by Mr. Gray. He married the dead woman ten years ago, when she was of the age of 16 years.

VAUXHALL CROPS THIS YEAR WILL REACH \$275,000 VALUE

New Irrigation Block Gets Away
To Good Start—Crops Will
Be Worth \$70 Acre

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The progress made by the new settlers on the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's project near Vauxhall has up to present, been extremely satisfactory. Water was turned on to these lands about June 1st, this year, and has been used, so far, to irrigate about four thousand acres. The larger part of this acreage was broken last fall and seeded in the spring, and the returns from this four thousand acres are estimated at \$275,000.00, or nearly \$70.00 per acre. This result is very gratifying for a first year yield and a splendid augury for the future.

It was only a short time ago, in fact last year, that this land for the most

part was entirely raw prairie, and now there are four thousand acres under irrigation and producing crops, and many fine residences and farm buildings.

The fact that there are so many valuable improvements and the crops are in such excellent condition speaks highly for the energy and enterprise of the farmers of this new community, and there is little doubt that, with men of this calibre operating there, Vauxhall District cannot help becoming famous in the near future.

A set of pictures taken recently in this district shows, better than words can describe, the state of the crops and the improvements that are being made. These pictures will be on view in Kester's window (Alexandra Hotel Bldg.) during the irrigation convention. A representative of the company will be on hand to give any information desired.

"THIRTEENTH MOUNTED" BOYS HOLD PLEASING REUNION

Nearly Hundred Members From
All Parts of South Gather
For First Re-Union

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the most enthusiastic reunions of veterans of particular units was that of the first annual re-union of the 13th Overseas Mounted Rifles held in the city, at the Masonic hall, on Wednesday night. There were close on a hundred of the boys present from all over the south country, and there were many handshakes and the relation of old time camp experiences among comrades who had gathered together. The proceedings of the evening, which consisted of a banquet and toasts, with a dance following, were considerably enlivened by the orchestral programme of the G. W. V. A. orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. C. Beresford. The playing of the regimental march tune "John Peel," started the wildest enthusiasm, the boys took up the chorus and the orchestra was given a regular cheer.

The meeting was presided over by Major W. A. Lyndon. An impressive part of the program was the toast to "Our Fallen Comrades, drunk in silence and followed by the "Last Post," played as a cornet solo by G. Morrow. Mayor Hardie replied to the toast of "the city," referring to the noble part the 13th, in common with the others, had taken in maintaining the peace of the world.

orchestra, immediately, after his speech, breaking out into "He's a jolly good fellow" with the audience joining in.

Major Brown replied to the toast of the regiment proposed by Major Lyndon. He said that if the war had to be fought all over again he would not want a greater privilege than that of going to the front with the boys of the 13th. "Bob" Swift in speaking referred to Colonel Kemmis, in the admiration the boys had for him in his going back to the ranks and working his way back to commissioned rank. He had made good under great difficulties. The 13th had the unique distinction among the Canadian units of possessing three V. C.'s. Harry Tucker made a protest against the government in that he held that the farmers only had been considered in the matter of loans to go on the land and that the others should have the same privilege in regard to other business vocations. The toast of the press was replied to by W. A. R. Cocq who conveyed to the gathering the regrets of W. A. Buchanan, M.P., on not being able to be present in that he was billed for an address that evening at the irrigation convention. Dave Grier, called on, addressed the meeting, referring in eulogistic terms to the old 13th in whom there were members of his family. Among those present was Ed. Maunsell of Macleod, who expressed the great pleasure he felt in being there.

to For- and
ity and modera- conditions of the more, the condi- demand that they
compromise with ally wrong. We is merely selfish the common sense take warning in resistibly against of law and order gnable.
nd, there can be the rights of the ds of commercial er power. The ever can contract sively expand. But is ordered liberty; der the law; it is as British liberty. en the enemies of ies of liberty.
ies of Canada country—we under- year what a won- In the richness of nic and vitality of wealth of its wate- of its minerals at makes for the lity of a nation we biggest of the un- th. Our trade has lth has multiplied. rease we have sur- ury country in the Our population is hievements of our d of human enter- war, have aston- ves.' The distribu- though far from edly improved. If in the world where ty than in Canada, here it is. This is as alone, but of all. ggest this thought, ut any reference to the past have gone policy, but we never g, or we would not today. Remember, ation moves north- ews slowly northward. is should do is to together."
together." the city coun- of trade of Portage own at luncheon in pavilion this after- Premier Meighen. luncheon brief ad- by Sir James Aik- ghton, Senator W. H. Watson, R. L. Rich- l. McPherson, Mayor of Portage, the mayor Alderman Fisher of premier expressed his reception and ater in the day would bearing. The other the satisfaction felt at a westerner had of the government, the pride in Portage own town, in his ad-

's Forum

BOARD ANY GOOD?

The question of the rough the wheat board the attention of present. My Merriam, in your is- states his views which favor of the continu- ard. It is said that as two sides to a ques- this wheat selling eption to the rule. It at the U. F. A. should rument to appoint a farmers' wheat. They that the present gov- hands of a corrupt and wish to wrest this em and establish the arty in its place, and they do this they will that will benefit the Canada. What would be the proposition if pre- a business way? You manager and the man job confesses that he try to dispose of his because he is afraid ay it off him and make Would you put such a of your affairs? If Canada are not capable own wheat and get- worth they should ap- nance to the institution for simple-minded peo- be trusted with the tion.

grocery store and ask tter and am shown a e name of a creamery and the package is active and everything chances are that when will give good satisfac- is one test that can be d man who is deaf and of the maker's reputa- a smell. If the tatter his test all the butting of no avail to make a t board may look good men in control may be n. The price of seed have been low and a district where crops t the principle at the small right to one farmers fought for the prin- liberty. Can we af- way this priceless her- of potage? Will we otage? It is easy to wheat board has put farmers' hands. This other the farmer was a and flour in the dis-

Cameron Farm Crop Old Man River With- out a Bridge—Cable Will Be Used to Deliver Grain Across the Stream.

To economize in hauling over three hundred thousand bushels of grain from the Cameron ranch farm, the Noble Foundation is providing a solution that is novel, and probably never attempted before in Western Canada farming operations.
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Now here is where we reach the invention.
The north bank of the river at the Cameron ranch is very precipitous. It is almost a sheer drop of several hundred feet. Across on the south side there is a long, low river bottom. On the north side an elevator on the inclining hillside will be built, about 240 feet long and 30 feet wide. Into it, the grain as it is brought from the fields will be dumped. From it will be a conveyor that will carry the grain farther down the river-bank to the flat on the north side. Here it will pass into a box carrying a sixty bushels and steam power will drive this box across the river on a cable where it will dump its load into waiting grain wagons. Making the trip across the river very rapidly many thousands of bushels can be removed each day from the farm on the north side to the elevator at Chin. The cable with its box attached will never be idle until the Cameron farm grain is all at the railroad. The inclined storage elevator on the hillside will have a sufficient capacity to keep the cable transportation active while teams are back in the fields loading more of the threshed grain.
So it will be realized that nature's obstacles of a high river bank, and a river without a bridge at this point, have been overcome and a saving of 12 miles in hauling a great crop of grain effected.
The principle involved in overcoming the Old Man River at the Cameron Ranch is much the same as is used by the Federal Coals, Ltd., here, in bringing their coal from the pit mouth west of the river to the city side by cable to be hauled from there to the cars on the siding on top of the hill.

Raymond Preparing for Big Crowd for Fair and Stampede Next Friday and Saturday

(From Our Own Correspondent)
RAYMOND, Aug. 2.—With the big wheat crop reasonably certain to be harvested safely and marketed to good advantage a spirit of optimism is abroad in the south country which augurs well for the Raymond fair, stampede and races which will be held at Victoria Park Friday and Saturday, August 6 and 7. Weather permitting Raymond will hold the biggest fair in the history of the agricultural society. This prediction is being freely made by the officers of the society.
It develops that the Raymond fair will be the only one held this year along this branch of the C.P.R. The Magrath fair, according to advices received from Secretary M. Elmer Ririe, has been called off. When seen D. H. Bingham, president, stated that the reason for the failure of the fair this year was lack of interest. The Cardston society has not held a fall exhibition for several years. This year they have none scheduled.
\$6,000 in Prizes
It is expected that this fact will popularize the local show. The country has been well covered with advertising and a record crowd is expected. Six thousand dollars in prizes and purses are hung up. Besides this there are various special premiums and trophies offered. The entries are expected to smash all previous records.
Entries will be received at the town office by Secretary S. Faruham Kimball Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary urges those who contemplate exhibiting to make their entries early as it will greatly facilitate his work and overcome the inaccuracy that sometimes occurs in an eleventh hour rush.
An important meeting of the directors has been called by Pres. Mark H. Brimhall for Monday night when many important matters of business connected with the fair will be disposed of. Other meetings will be held to perfect the plans.
Rival Shorthorn Herd
One of the outstanding features this year is sure to be the showing of cattle. Steed's Shorthorns will be there, also the new herd of pure-bred Herefords imported from Stockport, Iowa, by Meeks brothers. The dairy breeds will also make a strong showing, it is expected.
Victoria Park, the scene of the fair, is being put in first-class shape. The grandstand and stables have been whitewashed, the grounds cleaned-up and the race track is being worked-over. It will be in ideal shape for the races, the committee state.
The attractions will not be lacking. Music will be furnished by the Raymond Military Band both days of the fair. The Lethbridge aircraft men are under contract to give an exhibition before the grandstand the second day of the fair, Saturday. On Friday they will be on the grounds but will take up passengers only.
Stampede a Feature
In addition to a splendid race program a stampede will be held. De-Loss Lund, a veteran stockman, will have full charge of the horse races and stampede events. Mr. Lund wants to tell the world that some thrilling riding and roping will be pulled off during the fair. The wild bronchos that will be ridden will be furnished by Ray Knight, which is sufficient guarantee that they are mean ones and rearing to go. Ray Knight himself will be there and may enter for the roping. Mr. Knight was in town Friday en route to his Brooks ranch, and he said that it would seem pretty good to swing the rope once more.
A \$75 purse is offered for broncho riding and \$1 a steer for each one rode. For calf roping a prize of \$15 is offered.
Since the program appeared some time ago in the Herald the committee

has made some changes chiefly in increasing the purses. The program that will be pulled off follows:
First Day
Purse
100 yard foot race \$8.00
Ladies' Race, 50 yards 8.00
Boy's Shoe Race 4.00
Saddle Horse Race, 1/4 mile 15.00
Pony race 45.00
Weaving Race 8.00
Relay Race 25.00
2 year old, 1/2 mile 40.00
Free for all, 1/2 mile 75.00
Ford Flivver Race 15.00
Second Day
Fat Man's Race 5.00
220 yard Foot Race 8.00
Greasy Pig Race, winner takes pig.
Half mile Foot Race 8.00
Saddle Horse Race, 1/2 mile 15.00
Pony Race, finish 45.00
Potato Race 15.00
Locals, 8 year old, 1/2 mile 25.00
Walk, trot, run 8.00
Relay 35.00
Free for all, 1/4 mile 100.00
Handicap, 1/2 mile 50.00
The officials of the races and stampede are: DeLoss Lund, horse races and stampede events; L. P. Skouson, foot races; C. McCarty, starter; Walter Rouse and James Costley, judges. T. J. O'Brien will receive the entries in race and riding events. S. Faruham Kimball, general secretary-treasurer, will answer all applications for information.

JOE PETERS IS FREE OF BLAME

Unknownly Becomes Connected With Case—Car Used Without His Permission
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Joseph Peters, the well known rancher of Cardston, Alberta, and Browning, Montana, who was summoned before the provincial police court about a month ago, on a charge of being connected with a cache of whiskey, ten cases in all, which was located in a farm near Lethbridge has been exonerated. In its issue of June 26th the Lethbridge Herald made the following reference to the matter:
"To rent a house and to find on taking occupation, a cache of whiskey, in one of the outhouses, may or may not be a detectable find, but this was the experience of the individual who rented a hitherto unoccupied dwelling on a farm a few miles out of the city, Joseph Peters, the alleged owner of the whiskey, ten cases in all, appeared as a result of the find at the provincial police court on Friday afternoon and was remanded for a week."

It has been brought to the Herald's notice that certain people have drawn from the item quoted, the conclusion that Mr. Peters had been storing liquor on his ranch near Cardston. The seizure, as a matter of fact, was made near Lethbridge, and Mr. Peters came under suspicion through a mistake of identity on the part of the tenant of the farm on which the liquor was found. The tenant when brought face to face with Mr. Peters acknowledged her mistake and all proceedings against him were immediately withdrawn.
Mr. Peters is an old timer in the south country and has always borne an excellent reputation. His friends throughout Alberta will be pleased to learn that the charge against him has been removed.

Letter Implicates Local Man Whom Husband Charges With Coming Between Self and Wife—Had Bought Revolver Only Two Hours Before Crime Was Committed—Sister-in-law Was Eye Witness

(From Monday's Daily.)
That the murder and suicide at the Kirkham block, on Saturday afternoon, was premeditated was shown by the finding in the pocket of the dead man, James Garfield Waterson, of a letter, written on three sheets of foolscap, addressed "To all whom it may concern." In this he stated that he was proceeding to make an end of it so far as his wife and himself were concerned. In the letter he referred by name to a certain individual who he said had come between him and his wife, stating that it was lucky for him that he did not come across him, as if so there would have been a different tale to tell.
Bought Gun on Saturday
It appears that the late Waterson had only purchased the revolver about one o'clock on Saturday at a local hardware store. It was a .32, and known as a "police positive." In his pocket several loose cartridge bullets were found. He had met his elder girl on the street about eleven in the morning of the fatal day and had taken her into an ice cream parlor, given her an ice, and then wished her goodbye, as stated in his letter. At the end of the letter was marked the time "one o'clock" at which it was evidently finished. It was written at the Dallas Hotel where he was occupying a room.
Had Visited Flat Earlier
Before the murder and suicide Waterson had visited Suite C, on the second floor of the Kirkham Block, where his wife was living with her brother, Fred Smith, and his wife. She had with her the two children, but at the time of the tragedy the younger was away with her grandparents at Bow Island and the elder was out. He came to the suite at eleven o'clock in the morning on Saturday, but was told by Mr. Smith, according to the information on hand, that he could not see his wife. On his second visit, with the fatal conse-

quences, he walked into the apartments, into the little kitchen off the dining room. Mrs. Smith was at the time scrubbing the floor. He said something to his wife who was ironing a silk blouse. She was standing with her back to him, and on turning round, he shot at her. She evidently must have seen the revolver pointed at her and put up her hand over her left eye. This would account for the bullet hole in the hand as the bullet passed through to her left eye. There was also another shot fired at the woman which entered at the side of her mouth. One of the shots evidently missed its mark as a bullet was found imbedded in the wall. It had passed through a kitchen cabinet which was supporting the ironing board on one end while a chair held the other. This bullet before entering the wall had gone through a silver teapot in the cabinet, making two clean holes in the entry and exit.
Had Shot at Her Before
The deceased woman had been living with her husband in Pincher Creek, and left him to come to the city last December. It is stated that on a previous occasion at Pincher Creek, after a quarrel, he had shot at her, the bullet missing her by three inches. She, however, forgave him on his promise to mend his conduct.
Worked for Massey-Harris
The body of the deceased woman when seen by the police was lying in a crumpled position under the ironing board, while that of the man was close by, with his feet touching her head. Round him was a pool of blood.
The deceased man had given up his position in the lumber yard he was working in at Pincher Creek, and at the time of his death was employed as traveller for the Massey-Harris Co., Calgary. In the early days he worked in the city in the hardware store then kept by Mr. Gray. He married the dead woman ten years ago, when she was of the age of 16 years.

part was entirely raw prairie, and now there are four thousand acres under irrigation and producing crops, and many fine residences and farm buildings.
The fact that there are so many valuable improvements and the crops are in such excellent condition speaks highly for the energy and enterprise of the farmers of this new community, and there is little doubt that, with men of this calibre operating there, Vauxhall District cannot help becoming famous in the near future.
A set of pictures taken recently in this district shows, better than words can describe, the state of the crops and the improvements that are being made. These pictures will be on view in Kester's window (Alexandra Hotel Bldg.) during the irrigation convention. A representative of the company will be on hand to give any information desired.

VAUXHALL CROPS THIS YEAR WILL REACH \$275,000 VALUE

New Irrigation Block Gets Away To Good Start—Crops Will Be Worth \$70 Acre
(From Thursday's Daily.)
The progress made by the new settlers on the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's project near Vauxhall has up to present, been extremely satisfactory. Water was turned on to these lands about June 1st, this year, and has been used, so far, to irrigate about four thousand acres. The larger part of this acreage was broken last fall and seeded in the spring, and the returns from this four thousand acres are estimated at \$275,000.00, or nearly \$70.00 per acre. This result is very gratifying for a first year yield and a splendid augury for the future.
It was only a short time ago, in fact last year, that this land for the most

Major Brown replied to the toast of the regiment proposed by Major Lyndon. He said that if the war had to be fought all over again he would not want a greater privilege than that of going to the front with the boys of the 13th. "Bob" Swift in speaking referred to Colonel Kemmis, in the admiration the boys had for him in his going back to the ranks and working his way back to commissioned rank. He had made good under great difficulties. The 13th had the unique distinction among the Canadian units of possessing three V. C.'s. Harry Tucker made a protest against the government in that he held that the farmers only had been considered in the matter of loans to go on the land and that the others should have the same privilege in regard to other business vocations. The toast of the press was replied to by W. A. R. Cocq who conveyed to the gathering the regrets of W. A. Buchanan, M.P., on not being able to be present in that he was billed for an address that evening at the irrigation convention. Dave Grier, called on, addressed the meeting, referring in eulogistic terms to the old 13th in whom there were members of his family. Among those present was Ed. Maunsell of Macleod, who expressed the great pleasure he felt in being there.

"THIRTEENTH MOUNTED" BOYS HOLD PLEASING REUNION

Nearly Hundred Members From All Parts of South Gather For First Re-Union
(From Thursday's Daily.)
One of the most enthusiastic reunions of veterans of particular units was that of the first annual reunion of the 13th Overseas Mounted Rifles held in the city, at the Masonic hall, on Wednesday night. There were close on a hundred of the boys present from all over the south country, and there were many handshakes and the relation of old time camp experiences among comrades who had gathered together. The proceedings of the evening, which consisted of a banquet and toasts, with a dance following, were considerably enlivened by the orchestral programme of the G. W. V. A. orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. C. Beresford. The playing of the regimental march tune "John Peel," started the wildest enthusiasm, the boys took up the chorus and the orchestra was given a regular cheer.
The meeting was presided over by Major W. A. Lyndon. An impressive part of the program was the toast to "Our Fallen Comrades, drunk in silence and followed by the "Last Post," played as a cornet solo by G. Morrow. Mayor Hardie replied to the toast of the city, referring to the noble part the 13th, in common with the others, had taken in maintaining the freedom of the British Empire. The toast of "Our Guests" was responded to by Brigadier-General Stewart who in the course of his remarks, dwelt particularly on the pride he felt in owning the private's badge of "John Stewart of the Strathcona Horse" in the Boer war. He felt that if there was any answer to the question as to who won the war it was the man who carried the pack, and the right of the line will in the future be accorded to the infantryman. The popularity of "Doc" was shown by the

orchestra, immediately after his speech, breaking out into "He's a jolly good fellow" with the audience joining in.
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DEATH OF SOPHIA CAMERON
LONDON, July 31.—(By Canadian Associated Press.)—The death is reported at Inverness, Scotland, of Matron Sophia Cameron, Canadian medical corps, a relative of the Tupper family.
Edmonton may appoint a city swimming instructor.
Crompton Jeff was nominated Federal U.F.O. candidate for South Sturdee at Cookstown.

A HALF MILLION IN MOTOR CARS

One Lethbridge Dealer Has Genuine Faith in Business Present Crop Will Bring
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Often a man will believe but his faith will not be strong enough to touch his pocket. Not so with Arthur G. Baalim. Mr. Baalim believes he can sell more than half a million dollars worth of Chevrolet motor cars by next July.
In accordance with this belief he has just closed a deal with general manager F. F. Guscott, of Winnipeg, for the delivery to him of Chevrolet cars valued at a little more than half a million dollars. That shows Mr. Baalim's faith in the crop situation in southern Alberta this year.
It will be remembered that several years ago Mr. Baalim contracted for a million dollars worth of cars. At that time his territory was much larger and the order he has just placed is relatively larger than the million dollar one. At the present time Mr. Baalim, one of Lethbridge's live wire business men, is the largest individual distributor of Chevrolet motor cars in the Chevrolet service.
"A big crop for the south this year" says Mr. Baalim.

grocery store and ask tter and am shown a e name of a creamery and the package is active and everything chances are that when will give good satisfac- is one test that can be d man who is deaf and of the maker's reputa- a smell. If the tatter his test all the butting of no avail to make a t board may look good men in control may be n. The price of seed have been low and a district where crops t the principle at the small right to one farmers fought for the prin- liberty. Can we af- way this priceless her- of potage? Will we otage? It is easy to wheat board has put farmers' hands. This other the farmer was a and flour in the dis-

to Premier—Plan Honest Appeal to Forget Sectional and Class Differences and Make Canada Better

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., Aug. 2.—(Canadian Press).—"Cheer up and get together."

This, said Premier Meighen in an address to the people of Portage La Prairie, this afternoon, is what Canadians should do if they are to eliminate existing differences and unrest.

It was the duty of the hour, said the premier, to vigilantly redress all just causes for complaint in Canada and to back this with the "united moral force of right thinking people."

The premier appealed for a better understanding between English Canadians and French Canadians, and in this connection said:

Co-operation is Needed

"We ought to, we have to get away from differences that really are not differences at all from the standpoint of the vital concerns of the country. We have two great races. The fundamental institutions of Canada are just as dear to the one race as to the other. There are just as many friends of law and order and responsible government among French Canadians as among English Canadians."

"The premier of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, said a few nights ago that the time had come when, what he described as the isolation of Quebec, should cease and when that province should take its full part in the government of this Dominion. He appealed for a spirit of co-operation to take the place of a spirit of estrangement. I re-echo that appeal. I believe it to be my duty to answer that appeal to the utmost of my power. I hope it receives a warm and a cordial response in every part of this country. Neither side feels, or will admit responsibility. If we wait until either side admits responsibility for what estrangement has existed we will never get anywhere. Let the question of responsibility go by and let us look to the future."

"The peril of every nation has been a tendency to divide on lines of race, on lines of religion, on lines of social caste, on lines of occupation. When the tendency gets too strong, the beginning of the end has come. If we do not come together and reach a better understanding and a better unity on things that are vital and essential to the state, there will be a heavy penalty paid."

Didn't Talk Politics

Hon. Arthur Meighen was addressing a non-political gathering of his fellow-citizens, met to honor him on his elevation to the premiership, and did not talk politics. He surveyed the national conditions in a broad way and appealed for a closer spirit of co-operation among all classes. The premier expressed his own and Mrs. Meighen's thanks for the reception given them. It was Portage La Prairie, he said, which gave him his first real start in life, and here was his first home. He could not regard the demonstration as an endorsement of his government, or of his political course, he said, but rather as an evidence of personal friendship. He expressed his pleasure at the presence of Sir James Aikins and Premier Norris.

Need Real Patriotism

"My struggles still are mainly in front and not behind," he said. "It is by performance and not by accession that all men in public life are judged."

He spoke of the war and what it meant to Portage homes. The war was won but there was need for a "lot of real patriotism" before the happiness of the years returned. The war developed epidemics of unrest and disorder. Grievances were intensified by suffering. Extremists in some countries had brought millions to poverty and death.

"Even on this continent and in this country, the forces of destruction are at work. I am afraid we are blind if we do not believe that they are a lot stronger than they were, and that the menace is real," he said.

"We should be quick to remedy injustice wherever injustice appears. We cannot all agree as to where injustice does appear. What one person honestly thinks is right, another person honestly thinks is wrong. But we should be more alert than ever, to examine both as to citizens and government, every grievance that has any real foundation. We should do so in a liberal and generous spirit and not be too selfish about class rights. Remember that one class or group is just about as sincere as the other and every class thinks that every other class has the advantage. That is the distemper of the age. The imperative duty of the hour is to vigilantly seek out and redress all just causes of complaint and whenever in the framing and enforcement of laws there is doubt as to where the line of justice lies, give the benefit to the man behind."

"But experience has taught us that the removal of injustice is not itself enough. The idealist may talk as he will, the theorist may prate as he may, but you can not get rid of the enemies to law and order by mere force of equitable laws. Make your laws as fair and as just as human wisdom can devise, enforce them as impartially as you will, and the state may still be in danger. The demagogues and destructionists can keep within the law and still do their work. By misrepresentation, by misinformation, by the arts of language, by the duel of words they poison and inflame the mind. In nearly every case they first convince themselves. Then they go on with increasing enthusiasm to set whole populations on edge. The tension of the past few years has been their great opportunity."

Law and Order

"Against this foe there must be set the united moral force of right thinking. I firmly believe that the right thinking people, who want law and order, those who desire the security of property honestly earned, those who

want policies of sanity and moderation, I believe the conditions of the country, and, still more, the conditions of the world demand that they stand together."

"There can be no compromise with what is fundamentally wrong. We cannot tolerate what is merely selfish and destructive. The common sense of the country must take warning in time, and stand irresistibly against it. The fortification of law and order must remain impregnable."

"On the other hand, there can be no curtailment of the rights of the people at the hands of commercial power, or any other power. The bonds of freedom never can contract—they must progressively expand. But the liberty we seek is ordered liberty; it is the liberty under the law; it is described best of all as British liberty. The government of the nation must take its stand between the enemies of order and the enemies of liberty."

Wonderful Canada

"This is a grand country—we understand better every year what a wonderful land it is. In the richness of its soil, in the tonic and vitality of its climate, in the wealth of its waters, in the abundance of its minerals—in everything that makes for the prosperity and virility of a nation we have the best and biggest of the untaken areas of earth. Our trade has expanded; our wealth has multiplied. In the rate of increase we have surpassed, I think, every country in the world save one. Our population is growing; the achievements of our people in every field of human enterprise in peace and war, have astonished even ourselves. The distribution of our wealth, though far from ideal, has undoubtedly improved. If there is a country in the world where there is less poverty than in Canada, I do not know where it is. This is true, not of one class alone, but of all. Permit me to suggest this thought, and I do so without any reference to party—we may in the past have gone wrong on lines of policy, but we never got very far wrong, or we would not be where we are today. Remember, that while civilization moves northward, it moves very slowly northward."

"What Canadians should do is to cheer up and get together."

About 300 guests of the city council and the board of trade of Portage La Prairie sat down at luncheon in the Island Park pavilion this afternoon in honor of Premier Meighen. Following the luncheon brief addresses were given by Sir James Aikins, Premier Meighen, Senator W. H. Sharp, Senator Watson, R. L. Richardson, M. P., Col. McPherson, Mayor J. H. Metcalfe, of Portage, the mayor of Brandon and Alderman Fisher of Winnipeg. The premier expressed his gratitude for his reception and said his speech later in the day would have no political bearing. The other speaker told of the satisfaction felt in the west that a westerner had been made head of the government, and particularly the pride in Portage La Prairie, his own town, in his advancement.

People's Forum

IS THE WHEAT BOARD ANY GOOD?

Editor Herald.—The question of the sale of wheat through the wheat board seems to engage the attention of the public to a great extent at present. My good friend, Mr. Merriam, in your issue of June 25, states his views which are decidedly in favor of the continuation of the board. It is said that there are always two sides to a question, and I think this wheat selling question no exception to the rule. It seems strange that the U. F. A. should desire the government to appoint a board to sell the farmers' wheat. They confidently state that the present government is in the hands of a corrupt political party and wish to wrest this power from them and establish the New National party in its place, and are confident if they do this they will bring in reforms that will benefit the whole people of Canada. What would you think of the proposition if presented to you in a business way? You want to hire a manager and the man who wants the job confesses that he does not dare try to dispose of his own property because he is afraid some one will buy it off him and make a profit on it. Would you put such a man in charge of your affairs? If the farmers of Canada are not capable of selling their own wheat and getting what it is worth they should apply for admittance to the institution where they cure for simple-minded people rather than be trusted with the affairs of the nation.

If I go to the grocery store and ask for the best butter and am shown a package with the name of a creamery of high repute and the package is clean and attractive and everything looks good, the chances are that when it is served it will give good satisfaction, but there is one test that can be made by a blind man who is deaf and knows nothing of the maker's reputation. Just take a smell. If the butter does not pass this test all the talking and looks are of no avail to make a sale. The wheat board may look good to some. The men in control may be beyond criticism. The price of seed and flax may have been low and a benefit to this district where crops have failed, but the principle at the bottom doesn't smell right to one whose forefathers fought for the principle of human liberty. Can we afford to throw away this priceless heritage for a mess of pottage? Will we even get the pottage? It is easy to state that the wheat board has put money in the farmers' hands. This depends on whether the farmer was a buyer of seed and flour in the dis-

last year. The price of bread would be a hardship on the poor man. As soon as the board was established the price was lowered, to help the consumers. Now the U. F. A. ask that the board be continued to protect the wheat producers so the wheat gambler won't steal the poor farmer blind. This reminds one of the story of the man who was able to blow both hot and cold. The principle of government control of selling is either good or bad, right or wrong. If you let some one else settle the question for you do not complain if things go to pieces. If you think the wheat board can sell your wheat to better advantage than you can yourself I am sure no one would object to your employing them or anyone you may see fit, but how in the name of all our ideals do you acquire the right to dictate to me to whom I shall delegate the sale of the product of my own industry. This wheat is my own. I produced it with my labor and capital. No government on earth, unless under stress of war, has a right to deny me the privilege of selling to whom I please or at any time or price I please. It is a distinct blow at my personal liberty. It is the opposite of true democracy which is the ideal we should try to attain. This is where we meet the bad smell. However good it may look the principle is a denial of personal liberty and must be rejected. This is the infallible test of any proposed legislation and can never fail.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture declares for the freedom of trade in buying goods abroad. Is not my right to sell as sacred as my right to buy? If a tariff commission has a right to dictate what goods shall be admitted free and what shall not, the idea of a board of control selling is perfectly right. But the tariff commission has no such right. If the principle at the bottom of the wheat board is right why not compel the producers of butter, eggs, pork, beef, wool, paper, iron products, machinery, etc., to submit to national control of selling their products. There is this difference. The producers in other lines feel capable of doing their own selling. The wheat producer alone feels he is not competent to handle his own crop and asks government aid. The protected manufacturer asks government help and we protest and then go him one better and ask government aid to assure us no one will be allowed to handle wheat but the wheat board for our benefit, and point to it as an evidence of progress toward democracy when, in fact, it violates the principles of freedom and democracy upon which our whole social structure rests. If this is progress it is toward the ideal of socialism. This is the parting of the ways. Everyone must decide the question for themselves or reap the harvest of misery that follows when the masses allow the classes to do their thinking as we have been doing in the past.

Do not think because the new leaders have a different name or carry a different banner that your interests will be protected. The only one to protect the liberty of the common people is the common everyday man himself by an exercise of the reasoning powers his creator gave him freely and which he rarely uses but takes the easy way of letting the leaders do the thinking. It sometimes happens that leaders arise who take advantage of this state of affairs and the common people get it in the neck. This is no more than we can naturally expect and the only remedy is to do your own thinking if you want to preserve your liberties which have been bought at so dear a price by our forefathers.

One of the desires of the farmers' government is co-operation. They claim government control of selling a step toward national co-operation in all lines of production. If the principle of co-operation is right and will be of advantage to the nation it must prove to work out in practice before being forced on the people. If, to make co-operation successful, we must deny individual liberty, I say the price is greater than the benefit can possibly be. To accomplish good by doing evil is impossible. Progress towards true democracy does not lie along this path. It is the road to government bureaucratic control of production and ultimately state socialism. So we want to go this way? Not me.

FRED PEASE,
Milk River, Alta.

A HALF MILLION IN MOTOR CARS

One Lethbridge Dealer Has Genuine Faith in Business Present Crop Will Bring

(From Wednesday's Daily)
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In accordance with this belief he has just closed a deal with general manager F. F. Guscott, of Winnipeg, for the delivery to him of Chevrolet cars valued at a little more than half a million dollars. That shows Mr. Baalim's faith in the crop situation in southern Alberta this year.

It will be remembered that several years ago Mr. Baalim contracted for a million dollars worth of cars. At that time his territory was much larger and the order he has just placed is relatively larger than the million dollar one. At the present time Mr. Baalim, one of Lethbridge's live wire business men, is the largest individual distributor of Chevrolet motor cars in the Chevrolet service.

"A big crop for south this year" says Mr. Baalim.

Cameron Farm Crop Across Old Man River without a Bridge—Cable Will Be Used to Deliver Grain Across the Stream.

To economize in hauling over three hundred thousand bushels of grain from the Cameron ranch farm, the Noble Foundation is providing a solution that is novel, and probably never attempted before in Western Canada farming operations.

The grain is to be carried across the Old Man River on a cable and then hauled into Chin station on the Crow's Nest line where the Noble Foundation has leased the elevator.

"Why is this necessary?" is a natural query. Why not haul to a station on the Retlaw line, north of the farm?

Retlaw is twenty miles away to the north. Chin is eight or nine miles to the south, with the river, without a bridge, lying between.

It will readily be understood that an eight mile haul is much cheaper than twenty miles but you can't cross a river with an engine hauling loads of grain unless there is a bridge.

Now here is where we reach the invention.

The north bank of the river at the Cameron ranch is very precipitous. It is almost a sheer drop of several hundred feet. Across on the south side there is a long, low river bottom. On the north side an elevator on the incline hillside will be built, about 240 feet long and 30 feet wide. Into it, the grain as it is brought from the fields will be dumped. From it will be a conveyor that will carry the grain farther down the riverbank to the flat on the north side. Here it will pass into a box carrying a bushels and steam power will drive this box across the river on a cable where it will dump its load into waiting grain wagons. Making the trip across the river very rapidly many thousands of bushels can be removed each day from the farm on the north side to the elevator at Chin. The cable with its box attached will never be idle until the Cameron farm grain is all at the railroad. The inclined storage elevator on the hillside will have a sufficient capacity to keep the cable transportation active while teams are back in the fields loading more of the threshed grain.

So it will be realized that nature's obstacles of a high river bank, and a river without a bridge at this point, have been overcome and a saving of 12 miles in hauling a great crop of grain effected.

The principle involved in overcoming the Old Man River at the Cameron Ranch is much the same as is used by the Federal Coals, Ltd., here, in bringing their coal from the pit mouth west of the river to the city side by cable to be hauled from there to the cars on the siding on top of the hill.

Raymond Preparing for Big Crowd for Fair and Stampede Next Friday and Saturday

(From Our Own Correspondent)

RAYMOND, Aug. 2.—With the big wheat crop reasonably certain to be harvested safely and marketed to good advantage a spirit of optimism is abroad in the south country which augurs well for the Raymond fair, stampede and races which will be held at Victoria Park Friday and Saturday, August 6 and 7. Weather permitting Raymond will hold the biggest fair in the history of the agricultural society. This prediction is being freely made by the officers of the society.

It develops that the Raymond fair will be the only one held this year along this branch of the C.P.R. The Magrath fair, according to advices received from Secretary M. Elmer Ririe, has been called off. When seen D. H. Bingham, president, stated that the reason for the failure of the fair this year was lack of interest. The Cardston society has not held a fall exhibition for several years. This year they have none scheduled.

\$6,000 in Prizes

It is expected that this fact will popularize the local show. The country has been well covered with advertising and a record crowd is expected. Six thousand dollars in prizes and purses are hung up. Besides this there are various special premiums and trophies offered. The entries are expected to smash all previous records.

Entries will be received at the town office by Secretary S. Farnham Kimball Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary urges those who contemplate exhibiting to make their entries early as it will greatly facilitate his work and overcome the inaccuracy that sometimes occurs in an eleventh hour rush.

An important meeting of the directors has been called by Pres. Mark H. Primhall for Monday night when many important matters of business connected with the fair will be disposed of. Other meetings will be held to perfect the plans.

Rival Shorthorn Herd

One of the outstanding features this year is sure to be the showing of cattle. Steed's Shorthorns will be there, also the new herd of pure-bred Herefords imported from Stockport, Iowa, by Meeks brothers. The dairy breeds will also make a strong showing, it is expected.

Victoria Park the scene of the fair, is being put in first-class shape. The grandstand and stables have been whitewashed, the grounds cleaned up and the race track is being worked over. It will be in ideal shape for the races, the committee state.

The attractions will not be lacking. Music will be furnished by the Raymond Military Band both days of the fair. The Lethbridge aircraft men are under contract to give an exhibition before the grandstand the second day of the fair, Saturday. On Friday they will be on the grounds but will take up passengers only.

Stampede a Feature

In addition to a splendid race program a stampede will be held. DeLoss Lund, a veteran stockman, will have full charge of the horse races and stampede events. Mr. Lund wants to tell the world that some thrilling riding and roping will be pulled off during the fair. The wild bronchos that will be ridden will be furnished by Ray Knight, which is sufficient guarantee that they are mean ones and rearing to go. Ray Knight himself will be there and may enter for the roping. Mr. Knight was in town Friday en route to his Brooks ranch, and he said that it would seem pretty good to swing the rope once more.

A \$75 purse is offered for broncho riding and \$1 a steer for each one rode. For calf roping a prize of \$15 is offered.

Since the program appeared some time ago in the Herald the committee

has made some changes chiefly in increasing the purses. The program that will be pulled off follows:

First Day	Purse
100 yard foot race	\$8.00
Ladies' Race, 50 yards	8.00
Boy's Shoe Race	4.50
Saddle Horse Race, 1/4 mile	15.00
Pony race	45.00
Weaving Race	8.00
Relay Race	25.00
2 year old, 1/2 mile	40.00
Free for all, 1/2 mile	75.00
Ford Flivver Race	15.00
Second Day	
Fat Man's Race	5.00
220 yard Foot Race	8.00
Greasy Pig Race, winner takes pig	
Half mile Foot Race	8.00
Saddle Horse Race, 1/2 mile	15.00
Pony Race, finish	45.00
Potato Race	15.00
Locals, 8 year old, 1/2 mile	25.00
Walk, trot, run	8.00
Relay	35.00
Free for all, 1/4 mile	100.00
Handicap, 1/2 mile	50.00

The officials of the races and stampede are: DeLoss Lund, horse races and stampede events; L. P. Skouson, foot races; C. McCarty, starter; Walter Rouse and James Costley, judges. T. J. O'Brien will receive the entries in race and riding events. S. Farnham Kimball, general secretary-treasurer, will answer all applications for information.

JOE PETERS IS FREE OF BLAME

Unknowningly Becomes Connected With Case—Car Used Without His Permission

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Joseph Peters, the well known rancher of Cardston, Alberta, and Browning, Montana, who was summoned before the provincial police court about a month ago, on a charge of being connected with a cache of whiskey, ten cases in all, which was located in a farm near Lethbridge has been exonerated. In its issue of June 26th the Lethbridge Herald made the following reference to the matter:

"To rent a house and to find on taking occupation, a cache of whiskey, in one of the outhouses, may or may not be a detectable find, but this was the experience of the individual who rented a hitherto unoccupied dwelling on a farm a few miles out of the city. Joseph Peters, the alleged owner of the whiskey, ten cases in all, appeared as a result of the find at the provincial police court on Friday afternoon and was remanded for a week."

It has been brought to the Herald's notice that certain people have drawn from the item quoted, the conclusion that Mr. Peters had been storing liquor on his ranch near Cardston. The seizure, as a matter of fact, was made near Lethbridge, and Mr. Peters came under suspicion through a mistake of identity on the part of the tenant of the farm on which the liquor was found. The tenant when brought face to face with Mr. Peters acknowledged her mistake and all proceedings against him were immediately withdrawn.

Mr. Peters is an old timer in the south country and has always borne an excellent reputation. His friends throughout Alberta will be pleased to learn that the charge against him has been removed.

Letter Implicates Coming Between Only Two

(From Monday)
That the murder of Kirkham block, on noon, was premeditated by the finding in the dead man, James Galt, of a letter, written or foilsap, addressed "may concern." In this he was proceeding to of it so far as his were concerned. Inferred by name to a ual who he said had him and his wife, st lucky for him that across him, as if so been a different lat

Bought Gun or
It appears that had only purchased one o'clock on Saturday hardware store. It known as a "police pocket several loose were found. He had m on the street about ele ing of the fatal day her into an ice crea her an ice, and then bye, as stated in his l of the letter was mark o'clock," at which it finished. It was writt Hotel where he wa room.

Had Visited F
Before the murder erson had visited S second floor of the where his wife was brother, Fred Smith. She had with her t but at the time of, younger was away parents at Bow Islan was out. He came eleven o'clock in the urday, but was told b cording to the inform that he could not see second visit, with t

VAUXHALL

New Irrigation Block To Good Start—Be Worth

(From Thursday)
The progress made tlers on the Canada tion Company's proje has up to present, be isfactory. Water w these lands about Ju and has been used, about four thousand a part of this acreage fall and seeded in the returns from this fou are estimated at \$275 \$70.00 per acre. Th gratifying for a first splendid augury for

It was only a short last year, that this l

"THIRTEENTH"

Nearly Hundred Men All Parts of So For First

(From Thursday)

One of the most ions of veterans was that of the first of the 13th Oversea held in the city, at on Wednesday night close on a hundred ent from all over th and there were many the relation of old t iences among comrad ered together. The p evening, which consi and toasts, with a were considerably e orchestral program A. orchestra, under Mr. C. Beresford. T regimental march t boys took up the ch chestra was given a

The meeting was Major W. A. Lyndon part of the program "Our Fallen Comrade and followed by played as a cornet row. Mayor Hardi toast of "the city" noble part the 13th, the others, had take the freedom of the The toast of "Our sponded to by Brig art who in the cours dwelt particularly o in owning the pr "John Stewart of Horse" in the Boer if there was any ation as to who wor the man who carried right of the line w be accorded to the popularity of "Doc"